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ROD'S *Seeds for Farm & Garden.*
Specially selected for
BRAND *South Africa.*

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STARKES SEEDS

FOR 1917.

C. STARKE
& CO. LTD.
MOWBRAY

C.P.

STARKE'S AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Special Notice.



When this Catalogue is printed many varieties herein quoted will not yet have arrived from oversea, others may have been sold out in the meantime and in some cases the prices fluctuate. Quotations are, therefore, without engagement, but where the price is mentioned on the order, we will refer back for confirmation if an increased rate has to be charged.

Five per cent. can be deducted if cash is sent with order

GRASSES.



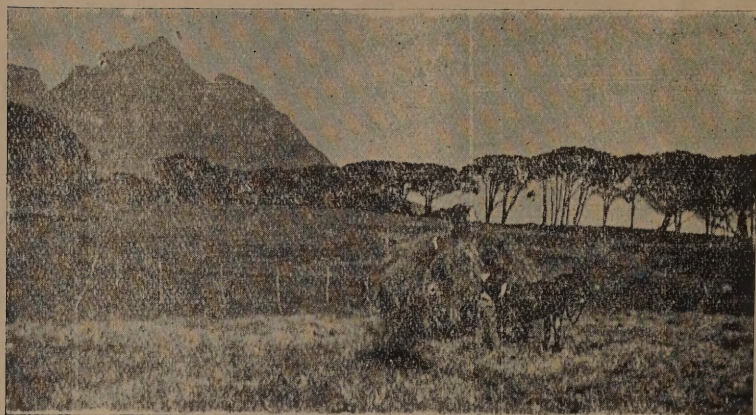
Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam. or *L. Italicum* A.Br.)—One of the most valuable of the Fodder Grasses. It is biennial, and therefore not so much favoured for permanent pastures, but as a fodder crop it probably has no equal. It likes moist rich land, yet will grow in a variety of soils and situations. This grass should not be overlooked in any District that is moist enough to make it successful. It has been found to do exceedingly well throughout the Western Province and no doubt in many other Districts it will be found equally valuable. It will give two or three cuttings a year under favourable conditions. Can be sown in Autumn or Spring according to rainfall. Sow 25/30 lbs per acre. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 8d; 100 lbs 60/-.

Italian Rye Grass.

NOTE: The **Rye Grasses** have come into great prominence of late, especially in the coastal districts, owing to the great adaptability of these grasses to the local conditions. In quality they are among the best of grasses and wherever the soil is of fair quality and not too dry, they will establish themselves permanently, yet need not be feared for their persistence as we cannot imagine any circumstances under which any of the varieties can possibly become troublesome as a weed. For **Pasture** we recommend 35% Italian and 65% Perennial. The last mentioned will be found dealt with on page 2.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Perenne* L.)



Perennial Rye Grass Hay at Fraserdale.

This valuable grass is now well established in many of the Western Cape Province Districts, but Agriculturists do not appear to fully realize its importance. It is one of the best of grasses for pasture and for hay and though it likes lowland, will often be found doing quite well on very dry situations. It should be cultivated and encouraged wherever there is the least prospect of it succeeding. We offer the following strains:—

Poverty Bay Perennial Rye Grass.—An exceedingly robust strain of Perennial Rye Grass, well adapted to this climate. Sow with the early rains 25/30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 75/-

English Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne* L.)—Succeeds well in moist Districts and cures into nutritious hay which, having a sweet flavour, is much relished by stock. An excellent grass for permanent pasture and should be far more extensively grown, especially in the Coastal Districts. Sow with the first rains, 25/30 lbs per acre. Per lb 10d; 25 lbs at 8d; 100 lbs 55/-

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—Very useful in permanent pastures as it grows earlier and later than many other grasses commonly used in such mixtures. Also splendid for lawns. Sow 30 lbs per acre. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs at 1/6



Tall Fescue.

autumn or spring according to rainfall at the rate of 25 lbs per acre. It does well in widely differing localities covering practically the whole of South Africa. At the time of printing Tall Fescue seed is unobtainable and we are therefore unable to quote prices. As soon as the new season's seed is harvested, we will obtain supplies and shall be pleased to quote specially from time to time.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina* L.).—This grass is extensively used in England for sheep pastures; in quality it is not equal to other cultivated Fescues, but it should always enter into the composition of pastures for sheep, as they are extremely fond of it, and the mutton produced is of the finest flavour. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 25/30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 120/-

Slender Fescue (*Festuca tenuifolia*).—Valuable for lawns and also very useful in permanent pastures. Sow 40 lbs per acre. Per lb 2/9; 25 lbs at 2/6; 100 lbs at 2/3

Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra* L.).—A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils. It is also valuable for shady places in lawns as well as for golf courses and for binding shifting sands on the seashore. Sow in the autumn or spring according to rainfall 30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs 120/-

Tall Fescue or Southey's Tussock Grass (*Festuca elatior* L.; sub-sp. *arundinacea* Syme).—This is a most robust grower and gives an immense amount of feed. It is suitable either for grazing or for hay. Although it delights in a moist situation, it will thrive under widely different conditions and can be regarded as a drought resister. The most recent South African experience locates this grass to the highveld and to high-lying lands, for on lowlands it becomes coarse and is of comparatively poor feeding value. In view of this we would like to direct the attention of growers to the finer and more nutritious variety we have in Meadow Fescue which has certainly not yet had a fair trial in this country. Sow Tall Fescue in the



Chewing's Fescue.—Useful on hard dry soils and much valued for its drought-resisting qualities. Owing to its dwarf habit, it is much valued for lawns and pleasure parks, etc. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 25/30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 115/-

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis* L.)—This perennial grass thrives on most soils, is excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Meadow Fescue.



Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata* L.)—A very hardy and productive perennial, suitable for pasture and hay. If cut before flowering it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. Stock of all kinds are fond of it, either dry or green, and it stands constant cropping particularly well. It can stand considerable shade. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 30 lbs per acre if sown alone. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 125/-

Paspalum Dilatatum Poir.—This grass is now so well known all over South Africa that it needs very little mention from us. It is certainly one of the most valuable introductions yet made. Likes a moist situation, but will live through a very severe drought and restart with its usual vigour when more favourable times come. The seed requires three or four weeks of warm, moist conditions to germinate, but will often lie underground during unfavourable weather if sown at the wrong time, and germinate when the conditions are to its liking. Sow in the spring at the rate of 15/20 lbs of seed per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs at 1/3

Cocksfoot.

A client at Sandflats, C.P., writes: My Paspalum is thriving magnificently, beats all field grasses to fits, very milk giving.

Paspalum Virgatum.—Of more upright growth than *P. dilatatum*. This variety is also more cold and drought resistant than the well known *Paspalum dilatatum*. Will be found valuable on the poorer lands where many other grasses fail. Give it a trial. Per pkt 6d; per 1/4 lb 1/3; per lb 4/-; 25 lbs at 3/9; 100 lbs at 3/6



Tall Oat Grass.

well at as much as 4,000 feet above sea level. It is, consequently, much appreciated in such parts as Griqualand East where many other varieties fail. Sow in the autumn or spring, according to rainfall 20 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 80/-

Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus* L.)—Highly recommended as a sheep grass, is rather dwarf in habit, giving it a stunted appearance. Also valuable for lawns as it forms a thick, dense turf. The roots penetrate deeply into the soil, thus enabling it to stand drought. We have had reports of this variety doing well at high altitudes. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall; if sown alone 25 lbs to the acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Tall Oat Grass (*Avena elatior* L.)—A most valuable perennial grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. For hay it can be cut twice a year, and for green fodder, under favourable conditions, it can often be cut several times. It is very hardy and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is extensively cultivated in the southern states of America for winter grazing and for hay. It will grow on almost any class of land and is especially adapted for rather dry, light soils. As the stems are not succulent, it can be quickly made into hay which keeps particularly well. When sown in autumn it produces a much heavier growth the following summer than from a spring sowing. Sow 30 lbs to the acre if sown alone. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.)—A most valuable perennial grass which is largely grown in America, where wonderful crops of hay are produced from it. The plant is fibrous-rooted, but in high and dry situations the roots become bulbous. Unlike many perennials, Timothy produces probably its best results in the first year after sowing. It is capable of enduring the extremes of heat and cold and we have had several reports of it doing remarkably



Timothy.

Five per cent. can be deducted if Cash is sent with Order



Rescue Grass.

the best drought resisters. Height 3 to 4 feet. It furnishes a good crop of hay with a quick aftergrowth which makes excellent grazing. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass or Kentucky Blue Grass

(*Poa pratensis* L.)—A perennial grass which succeeds in almost any soil and stands long-continued dry weather. A most valuable pasture grass, but takes two or three years to become well established. It is, therefore, recommended for sowing with other grasses that mature more quickly. Sow in the autumn or spring according to rainfall about 30 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Rapoko (*Eleusine coracana*

Gaertn.)—Grows well in the late summer, standing great heat; well worth trying. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs at 4d; 100 lbs 25/-

Rescue Grass or Prairie Grass

(*Bromus unioloides* H.B.K. Syn.

Bromus Willdenowii Kth.)

—This excellent variety is very widely distributed in South Africa and thrives so generally well that it should be brought under cultivation to a much greater extent than at present. It is a winter grower, continuing right into the summer, and will give successive cuttings, stands drought and cold well and is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall 25 lbs to the acre. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 9d; 100 lbs 60/-

Hungarian Forage Grass or Awnless Brome Grass

(*Bromus inermis*

Leyss.)—A tall perennial

grass much favoured in the

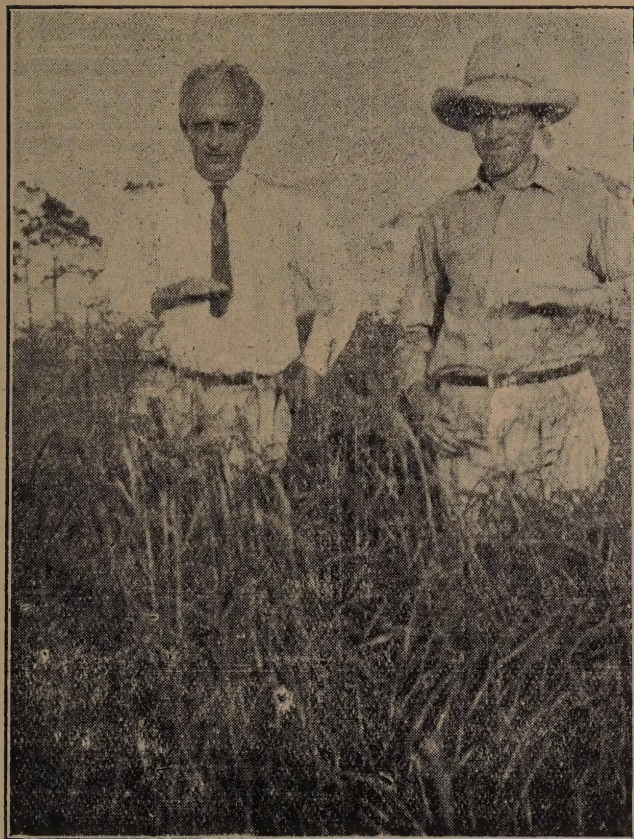
Southern States of America

where it is considered one of



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Teff Grass (*Eragrostis abyssinica* Link.)—This is undoubtedly the finest hay grass yet introduced into South Africa and for districts enjoying a Summer rainfall it is indispensable. It is an annual and requires to be re-sown each season but well repays the labour. It will re-seed itself under favourable conditions and for grazing will be found valuable when allowed to do so, but for the best hay-crop a newly sown field is necessary. It will give two cuttings per season in such parts as are suitable for early sowing. Sow in spring with the first rains, 5 to 6 lbs per acre. The seed is very fine and consequently requires careful cultivation for a fine tilth, and a light covering. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs at 5d; 100 lbs 32/6



Rhodes Grass.

drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When established, it is difficult to eradicate, and therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures, but for permanent pasture in dry situations, and for lawns, it is of considerable value. It thrives on the poorest and sandiest soil, but requires heat and moisture to start it. Sow after the warm weather has set in; 20 lbs per acre. Per oz 6d; per lb 3/6; 10 lbs at 3/-; 100 lbs at 2/6

Mammoth Winter Rye (*Secale cereale* L.)—We are listing this variety here as well as under cereals in order to draw special attention to its value as a pasture grass for autumn sowing. It should be periodically grazed and not allowed to joint, otherwise the quality and productiveness of the pasture is greatly reduced. Sheep are most suitable for grazing rye and the crop will be found most useful on land that requires cleaning, as it can be followed by Sorghum or Millet in the late spring. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 35/.

Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana* Kunth.)—Recommended as a drought resister. This grass is of South African origin, but appears to have met with much greater appreciation in Australia than here; it is described there as an excellent grass for hay, great drought resister and rapid grower. Sow in the spring with the first rains 20 lbs per acre. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/-; per lb 3/-; 10 lbs at 2/6; 100 lbs at 2/-

Quick or Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon* Pers.)—Of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems rooting at the joints, and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is useful for binding

Phalaris Bulbosa L. or **Toowoomba Canary Grass** (Formerly known as *P. commutata*).—This valuable perennial grass is now engaging a great deal of attention all over South Africa and reports to hand indicate an ever increasing popularity. Since its first introduction the price of the seed has been brought down from fabulous prices to a very reasonable figure. *Phalaris bulbosa* is reported to be doing well in such widely scattered localities as the Western Districts of this Province, in Natal and British Bechuanaland. It is hardy and frost resistant, making a great deal of growth in the winter, with a consequent very early spring crop. These features make it exceptionally valuable to the districts with a summer rainfall because a crop can be obtained quicker after the first rains than from other grasses while, with irrigation, a great deal of winter feed can be counted upon. Seed may be sown broadcast or in a carefully prepared bed or drills, so as to raise as many plants as possible. As soon as the plants are strong enough they can be transplanted, and will quickly produce offshoots, which can be divided, so that an enormous number of plants can be raised from an ounce of seed in one season. Plant 2 feet apart each way. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 2/6; 1 lb 4/-; 25 lbs at 3/9; 100 lbs at 3/6

A client at Somerset West writes *re Phalaris bulbosa*: I have one acre which has been constantly grazed by 40 large pigs since March last and they have not been able to keep it down, so great has been the growth, and have lately put 6 cows on to help use it up.

A Dordrecht client writes:—Mr.— informs me he got a small quantity of *Phalaris bulbosa* from you last season. I saw the grass growing to-day and it is very satisfactory.

Canary Grass (*Phalaris canariensis* L.)—The common bird seed.
Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 100 lbs 50/-

Birds River.

The seeds you sent me to plant and report on are excellent. Now I want you please to send me 100 lbs of your best Lucerne Seed, also 100 lbs Cocksfoot.

Alexandersfontein, near Kimberley.

I am exceedingly pleased with the way the seed (Arabian Lucerne) came up.

Paradys, Kroonstad East, O.F.S.

I was very well pleased with the last order you executed for me.

Grazing Crops.

Apart from Pasture Grasses intended to stand for one year or more a great deal of good feed can be provided by growing short period grazing crops such as **Algerian Oats, Rye, Nepal, Millet, Rape, Silver Beet, Vetches, Emmer (or Speltz)**, etc., and all these will be found dealt with in this catalogue. They are all suitable for this useful purpose and as the range is a wide one, a suitable crop can be selected for almost any season of the year and any climatic or soil conditions.

If South Africa is to import Beef and Mutton, these matters must receive a great deal more attention than they do at present. We shall be pleased to place the benefit of our experience in this direction at the disposal of our clients and will give advice, to the best of our ability, if particulars are given regarding the conditions under which such crops are to be sown. The additional cultivation required is not labour in vain but will prove of lasting benefit to any and every farm. To graze the crop off the land and save the cost of harvesting is a decided advantage and it carries with it the additional advantage of returning the manure direct to the soil. Land improves vastly under these circumstances.

Lawn Grass Seed Mixture.

A good and reliable Lawn Mixture is a necessity for good results whether with new lawns or in the renovation of old lawns that require reseed-ing. Our **Kudulawn** Mixture contains only the choicest seeds of the varieties most suited for this purpose and we have every confidence in recommending same to our clients as the very best and most suitable mixture for the peculiar conditions of this country.

Starke's Kudulawn Mixture.—Per lb 2/9; 5 lbs at 2/6; 10 lbs and upwards at 2/3 per lb.

Grass Mixtures for Pastures.

In this country of varied conditions it is obviously impossible to offer Pasture Mixtures that will suit all purposes, but the following will probably be found most useful and as the prescriptions are given in detail it will be possible for growers to judge as to their suitability.

We shall be pleased to vary the prescriptions to suit special needs and in such case the price will necessarily vary also. A fair guide as to the difference in price can be obtained by comparing the value, as stated in other parts of this Catalogue, of the varieties added with that of the varieties deleted.

These mixtures can be supplied in quantities of 20 lbs or any multiple of 20 lbs, i.e., 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and so on. Odd weights between these figures would entail too much labour by way of fresh calculation of the quantities, etc., and can not be supplied at the same prices.

For Districts with a Winter Rainfall.

No 1 for Dry Situations.

- 6 lbs Perennial Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Italian Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Sheep's Burnet
- 3 lbs Paspalum dilatatum
- 3 lbs Timothy
- 2 lbs Red Fescue
- 2 lbs Tall Oat Grass
- 2 lbs Bromus inermis
- 2 lbs Rhodes Grass
- 2 lbs Arabian Lucerne
- 1 lb Chewing's Fescue
- 1 lb Natal Red Top Grass
- 1 lb Sheep's Fescue
- 1 lb Crested Dogtail
- 1 lb Sainfoin
- 1 lb Rib Grass
- 1 lb Yarrow
- $\frac{7}{8}$ lb Atriplex halemoides
- $\frac{1}{3}$ lb Red Clover
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Yellow Sweet Clover
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb White Sweet Clover
- $\frac{1}{3}$ lb Sweet Vernal Grass
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Mitchell Grass

No. 2 for Wet Situations.

- 10 lbs Perennial Rye Grass
- 6 lbs Italian Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Kentucky Blue Grass
- 4 lbs Timothy
- 3 lbs Meadow Fescue
- 3 lbs Cocksfoot
- 2½ lbs Rhodes Grass
- 2 lbs Paspalum dilatatum
- 1 lb Sheep's Fescue
- 1 lb Natal Red Top Grass
- 1 lb Rescue Grass
- 1 lb Sweet Vernal Grass
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Alsike Clover
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Meadow Foxtail
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb White Clover
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Mitchell Grass
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Sheep's Parsley

40 lbs for one acre.

40 lbs for one acre.

Price:—25/- for 20 lbs; 45/- for 40 lbs; 100 lbs 100/-

For Districts with a Summer Rainfall.**No. 3 for Dry Situations.**

- 6 lbs Perennial Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Sheep's Burnet
- 4 lbs Italian Rye Grass
- 3 lbs Paspalum dilatatum
- 2 lbs Timothy
- 2 lbs Red Fescue
- 2 lbs Tall Oat Grass
- 2 lbs Bromus inermis
- 2 lbs Rhodes Grass
- 2 lbs Arabian Lucerne
- 1 lb Chewing's Fescue
- 1 lb Sheep's Fescue
- 1 lb Natal Red Top Grass
- 1 lb Crested Dogtail
- 1 lb Sainfoin
- 1 lb Atriplex semibaccata
- 1 lb Rib Grass
- 1 lb Yarrow
- $\frac{7}{8}$ lb Teff Grass
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Sweet Vernal Grass
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Red Clover
- $\frac{1}{3}$ lb Yellow Sweet Clover
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb White Sweet Clover
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Mitchell Grass

No. 4 for Wet Situations.

- 10 lbs Perennial Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Italian Rye Grass
- 4 lbs Paspalum dilatatum
- 4 lbs Meadow Fescue
- $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs Rhodes Grass
- $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Cocksfoot
- 3 lbs Timothy
- 2 lbs Sheep's Fescue
- 2 lbs Kentucky Blue Grass
- 1 lb Natal Red Top Grass
- 1 lb Rescue Grass
- 1 lb Sweet Vernal Grass
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Meadow Foxtail
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Alsike Clover
- $\frac{1}{3}$ lb White Clover
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Mitchell Grass
- $\frac{1}{8}$ lb Sheep's Parsley

40 lbs for one acre.**40 lbs for one acre.**

Price:—25/- for 20 lbs; 45/- for 40 lbs; 100 lbs 100/-

SPECIAL HIGHVELD PASTURE MIXTURE.

- 10 lbs Red Fescue
- 4 lbs Sheep's Fescue
- 10 lbs Sheep's Burnet
- 2 lbs Italian Rye Grass
- 2 lbs Perennial Rye Grass
- 2 lbs Cocksfoot
- 2 lbs Rescue Grass
- 2 lbs Tall Oat Grass
- 2 lbs Awnless Brome Grass
- 2 lbs Arabian Lucerne
- 1 lb Sheep's Parsley
- 1 lb White Clover

40 lbs for one acre

Price:—25/- for 20 lbs; 45/- for 40 lbs; 100 lbs 100/-

The Time to Sow.

Several correspondents have asked why we do not give advice as to time of sowing each variety. This is impossible because South Africa is a country of many conditions and there are few plants named in our catalogue which cannot be sown from January to December in some part or other.

Generally, however, grasses are sown in the autumn in those districts having a winter rainfall and in other districts sowing usually takes place as soon as sufficient rain has fallen.

Natal Red Top, Teff and Bermuda Grass are varieties which should, under ordinary circumstances, only be sown in spring as they are not frost resistant.

We are pleased at all times to give advice—to the best of our ability—to any who will write stating the conditions under which they wish to sow any particular variety.

LUCERNE,

THE KING OF FODDER PLANTS.



Lucerne.

Lucerne is without doubt the most important Fodder Plant adapted to South African conditions, and as it is now so universally grown it needs very little mention from us. The South Western Districts of the Cape Province are generally recognised to be the home of Lucerne in this country, but there are few districts that will not grow it with more or less excellent results. In Western Cape Province and many other parts it succeeds without irrigation and is consequently profitable, even on a smaller yield. When grown in this way, it is essential that the soil should be well and deeply ploughed or delved, and the seed should be sown in rows, 18 to 24 inches apart, so that it can be cultivated throughout the summer in order to conserve the moisture. Sow 8 to 10 lbs per acre in rows, according to width apart, and 20 lbs per acre broadcast.

Our **Special Lucerne Cleaning Plant**

has been brought right up-to-date by the addition of the very latest machinery for this purpose, so that we are now equipped for doing work equal to any that is done in any part of the world and our clients will benefit by this in the extra good quality of the seed we send out. We respectfully request our friends to remember this when comparing prices. Clean seed sows more ground—pound for pound—than unclean and our machines do not only remove the dirt and weed seeds—they also remove a large proportion of the light and unripe seeds; thus the germination percentage is also improved.

In **Preparing the Field** for a permanent Lucerne crop, the advance cultivation is a matter of great importance and should receive the careful attention of the husbandman. Lucerne plants seldom take kindly to new soil and in selecting a site—if success is desired—choose an old and well tilled field if possible. Where irrigation is not possible the best results are generally secured by sowing the seed in the fall or late autumn, and with this object in view preparation of the soil ought to commence six to twelve months before sowing time. If a green crop can be grown on the field during spring it will greatly assist in getting the soil into good condition to take the seed.

Presuming that a green crop has been grown and grazed down by stock or ploughed under, this should be followed at regular intervals by deep ploughing and discing of the land during the summer. The more this is done in the dry weather the better; permitting plenty of air to get into the soil. Ample tillage is largely the secret of success in establishing a fine field at small cost to the farmer.

Lands intended for irrigation should be carefully levelled before the seed is sown, and where irrigation is contemplated on a large scale, special advice may be sought.

Where it is possible to irrigate, do so thoroughly—twice if possible—before attempting to sow the seed, and cultivate after each watering immediately the surface soil is sufficiently dry to permit this being properly done. If the moisture is given time to penetrate deep into the subsoil so much the better. Even distribution of the moisture throughout the soil is of great importance.

The best result is generally secured from this “**the King of Fodder plants**” when the condition of the seed bed permits the tap roots to dive straight down to a great depth immediately the seed germinates. The permanent character of each plant largely depends on the tap root striking deep into a suitable subsoil.

In districts with heavy winter rainfall it is wise to avoid swampy soils with clayey subsoil. Rocky soils often prove well suited for this plant as the roots penetrate through apparently impossible cracks and crevices, and find congenial conditions below. In such soils probably only 25% to 30% of the plants will establish themselves at first sowing but these forcing their roots into the rocky subsoil create channels for the moisture to penetrate.

If the first attempt is not quite a success, and provided individual plants show vigorous growth,—plough up and sow again. Lucerne roots work wonders in some soils. The experienced farmer can soon tell if his soil is right to take so important a crop as Lucerne, but to the inexperienced grower it is wise to remember that it likes plenty of lime and if the soil appears deficient in this essential, it is wise to add a liberal dressing before sowing the seed. Farm yard manure is excellent, too, provided it is well ploughed in and all weeds allowed to germinate before sowing. Superphosphates and Basic Slag can be used to great advantage on many soils. The latter should be sown well in advance of the seed.

We regularly stock seed of all the principal strains as below:—

Recleaned Provence (French) Lucerne (*Medicago sativa* L.)—This strain is probably the most popular. It gives the finest quality fodder. Genuine Recleaned Provence seed, per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs 125/-

Recleaned Cape Grown Provence Lucerne.—We always carry a stock of the very finest Cape grown seed which we have carefully recleaned and offer at per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs 100/-

Recleaned Spanish Grown Provence Lucerne.—This strain gives quick growth in the early stages and promises to be a very useful kind. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs 125/-

Algerian Lucerne.—A new strain lately introduced. We shall be grateful for reports from growers who may try it. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 140/-

Recleaned Hunter River Lucerne.—An exceedingly hardy and robust strain and resistant against cold. We offer the genuine seed at 2/4 per lb; 25 lbs at 2/2; 100 lbs at 2/-

Recleaned Arabian Lucerne.—This variety was first introduced by us in 1910 and has since then been tried very extensively throughout South Africa. As a permanent crop it has, unfortunately, not come up to the expectations of those growers who were the first to give it a trial. It is a remarkably rapid grower, especially in the early stages, but its useful life is not very long. It lasts from two to five years according to soil and conditions. Owing to its remarkably rapid growth, however, and the fact that it can stand a great deal of crowding while young, it can be profitably sown as a catch crop in the grain districts, using the last grain crop as a cover crop for the Lucerne. In this way an excellent pasture is obtained on suitable situations and it will last for several years if carefully grazed. Stock should not be allowed on the Lucerne for more than 4 to 7 days at a time, after which it should be allowed a growing period of four weeks or so. Further, in those districts in which

Lucerne of any variety is not a very permanent crop, this variety can often be grown to advantage for a cutting crop in the ordinary way. It gives its best return in the early part of its life and thus no time is lost in getting to the profitable stage. We offer the best re-cleaned seed at 1/6 per lb; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs at 1/3

What the Growers say.

Dassie Deur, C. P., Jan 14th 1914.

The last seed sent (re-cleaned Cape Grown Provence Lucerne) was a very fine sample, *quite* free of weeds and of a very high germination.

Frenchhoek, 8th May 1915.

The Tamworth seed I ordered through Mr. — two years back proved to be such a success that I'm bound to order more which I did and will recommend it to other farmers as well about here.

Rouxville, O. F. S.

-Last year I ordered a small quantity (Arabian Lucerne) for myself and it has answered splendidly. It is a very quick grower and resists frost and cold better than other Lucerne. Every one who sees it is surprised that it is still green and growing.

East London District.

I feel that you will be pleased to have a report from me on the results obtained here from the sowing of your Lucerne seed. You will remember that I ordered about six months ago forty lbs of your Provence variety and ten lbs of your Arabian Lucerne. This piece of Lucerne is the only crop here that has not suffered from the long continued drought and we are cutting it green now and feeding stock. Both varieties are excellent and it is a difficult matter to decide which is the better.

Stellenbosch, 3rd Nov. 1915.

We may mention that some Cape Lucerne seed we had from you earlier in the season has done remarkably well.

Van Rhynsdorp, 8th Nov. 1915.

I may say that I have sown Arabian Lucerne seed in the garden where it is regularly being watered. It was sown in May 1914 and up to April 1915 it yielded 7 good crops. It also grows during the winter but it does not reach its summer height. I am convinced that it is the best Lucerne for these parts.

Langebaan, C. P., 8th Nov. 1915.

I went through the crop (Arabian Lucerne) yesterday and found that the Lucerne has come up beautiful, only very thin as I have sown same very thin. The plants stand from about 10 to 12 inches high.

Achter Paarl, C. P., 2nd Dec. 1915.

Ik het een deel (Arabian Lucerne) op graval grond gezaai maar dit beantwoord toetaal niet maar op Karoo grond het dit beantwoord. Terwijl ik bezig was met oest het ik in een dikke heuvel, waar de haver hoog en dik was, plantjes gekrij wat 12 tot 15 duim hoog was en nog mooi groen. Ik zal zeker daarvan zaai ploeg tijd en stel groot in die zaak en zal het aan mij beuren aanbeveel.

Hopefield, C. P., 8th Jan. 1916.

In antwoord op uw brief aangaande de Arabian Lucerne, wel ik kom nu van de Lucerne. Ik heb die zaad in hard grond gezaaid. Beeste zijn lief daarvoor en op de oogenblik is die Lucerne omtrent een half voet hoog. Ik denk ze een eerste klas voedsel. Die menschen moet in die Baai die Lucerne probeer. Zoo u weet laatste drie maanden waren droog.

George, 15th May 1916.

You will be pleased to hear that the 3 lbs of Arabian Lucerne Seed I got from you and put in last May came up beautifully and gave excellent results. So far I have had ten cuttings from it and will have another in a couple of weeks. I was dependent entirely on rainfall and all through the last drought it did remarkably well. I must compliment you on the cleanliness of your seed.

Piquetberg, 19th July 1916.

It may interest you to know that the Arabian variety as supplied by you grows right through the winter in this district. Frost does it no harm (here) and I have had cuttings from mine every month April to July inclusive. The crops from August to March are of course heavier. I am at present supplying 60 cows and 11 horses with a liberal supply of green Lucerne daily.

CLOVERS

and Kindred Plants.

Broad Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.)—Thrives well on almost any soil, unless too dry, but does best on a somewhat heavy loam containing a fair proportion of lime. Sow about 15 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/4; 100 lbs 120/-

Giant Cow Grass or **Perennial Red Clover** (*Trifolium pratense perenne* L.)—The perennial form of the above, preferable to the Broad Red for cutting, will give heavy returns under good cultivation. Sow about 15 lbs per acre. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 160/-

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum* L.)—A true perennial, but not very permanent on some light soils. Well adapted to wet soils and is most productive in a wet season. Endures heat and cold and is more suitable for irrigation than other varieties. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 140/-

Berseem, Egyptian Clover or **Alexandrian Clover** (*Trifolium Alexandrinum* L.)—Recommended for the warmer districts. Should be sown in the early autumn for preference. Said to be excellent on irrigated lands. Succulent and much relished by stock. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 190/-



Crimson Clover.

in bearing, being turned in annually to feed the trees. Sow 15 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 75/-

Dwarf White Clover (*Trifolium repens* L.)—Of dwarf habit; the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. Spreads rapidly and is very hardy. Valuable in permanent pastures as it is sweet and nutritious. Sow 10 to 12 lbs per acre. Per lb 3/-; 25 lbs at 2/9; 100 lbs 250/-

Giant White Clover (*Trifolium repens* L.)—A taller form of the above. Sow 10 to 12 lbs per acre. Per lb 2/9; 25 lbs at 2/6; 100 lbs 225/-

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum* L.)—An erect annual species from 1 to 2 feet high. Recommended for the warmer districts as it will not stand much frost. Useful both as a green crop and as an enricher of the soil, and for the latter purpose is often used in American orchards, among trees

Crimson Clover is one of the greatest Soil Improvers known. It also makes splendid winter and spring grazing, providing the earliest green feed, or may be saved as a hay crop.



Serradella.

Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)—A deep-rooting perennial herb, recommended for poor light soils, on which it will give a heavier growth than possibly any other variety of clover. Sow 10/12 lbs per acre. Per lb 3/-; 10 lbs at 2/9 per lb; 25 lbs at 2/6

Serradella (*Ornithopus sativus* Brot.)—A slender annual, about 12 to 18 inches high; valuable for poor sandy soil. Sow 30 to 40 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 80/-

Yellow Trefoil (*Medicago lupulina* L.)—Very useful on poor calcareous soils and especially when included in a pasture mixture for sheep or other small stock. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 9d; 100 lbs 60/-

Subterranean Clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*).—Splendid for grazing. Grows in dry, sandy soil and gravelly pastures. One of its most valuable characteristics is that it sows itself when once it gets a start. This can be claimed for no other Clover. The best time to sow is in the Autumn, as early sowing affords it a longer period in which to develop. *Trifolium Subterraneum* is a very fattening herbage. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; per lb 8/6

Strawberry Clover (*Trifolium fragiferum* L.)—A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. Greatly relished by stock. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit. Very rapid grower. Sow 2 to 3 lbs per acre. Seed in husk, per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; per lb 6/6

Tagasaste (*Cytisus proliferus* L.)—The so-called Tree Lucerne. A valuable fodder plant for rough and rocky ground, where other crops cannot be cultivated to advantage. Also suitable to cultivate as a hedge, if the stock can be kept from it. Sow the seeds in a seed bed, after soaking in hot water, and transplant the seedlings to the permanent position, in a double row, when strong enough. They should be allowed to grow naturally for 2 or 3 years, then cut to a height of about 3 feet, after which the succulent young shoots can be regularly harvested. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/6; 5 lbs and upwards at 5/- per lb.

Spanish Sulla (*Hedysarum Coronarium* L.)—This valuable fodder plant is becoming exceedingly popular as it has been found to do remarkably well in a variety of situations ranging from the Western to the Eastern Province. It is an Autumn and early Spring grower, thus filling the gap when Lucerne is not yielding much return. We strongly recommend this for trial and are convinced that it will prove one of our most valuable fodder plants. Treat similarly to Lucerne. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/3; 100 lbs 200/- (milled seed).



Spanish Sulla.

Japanese Clover (*Lespedeza striata* Hook and Arn.)—A low-growing annual, but growing as high as 16 or 18 inches in good soil. Useful as a pasture grass and also for hay in warm districts and will stand considerable drought. In the Gulf States of America it is grown with no little success and, being a legume, is beneficial to the soil. Per lb 5/-; 25 lbs at 4/9 per lb; 100 lbs at 4/6



Sainfoin.

the rate of 12/15 lbs to the acre. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs at 1/3

King Island Clover (*Melilotus indicus*).—This variety of Melilot is far-famed for its wonderful effect on the sandy soils of King Island where it is said to have been the main factor in turning otherwise waste lands into prosperous dairying centres. As a leguminous crop for the green-manuring of Orchards it is likely to prove of immense value. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 17/6; 100 lbs 60/-

Giant Beggar Weed or Beggar's Ticks (*Desmodium tortuosum* D.C.).—An erect leguminous annual, a vigorous grower, with abundant foliage; recommended for warm districts. Valuable for soil renovation, and also makes good hay. This plant has been found of considerable value in Florida, where it is grown for hay. Sow in the Spring, 10 lbs per acre; seed should be lightly covered. If for hay, cut just as it begins to bloom. Per oz 9d; 1/4 lb 1/6; per lb 5/-

Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa* Lam.)—A perennial plant much grown on chalky soils in England. Does well here on suitable light lands. Sow 20 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs for 17/6; 50 lbs for 32/6; 100 lbs 60/-

Yellow Melilot or Yellow Sweet Clover (*Melilotus officinalis* Lam.)—Excellent for poor soil. It is a strong grower and if cut before it becomes too coarse, makes good hay. The plant re-seeds itself readily and will probably be found useful in the natural pastures. Sow in the spring 12 to 15 lbs per acre. Australian growers recommend scalding the seed before sowing. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs at 1/6 per lb

White Melilot or White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba* Desv.)—A valuable plant for green manuring. American experience places this among the best crops for this purpose. Sow in spring at

"Leguminous Plants are Soil Renovators"

We have pointed this moral in every issue of our catalogue for years past, but Agriculturists do not yet realise the immense value of these crops. Many of the plants listed in this section of the catalogue will increase the productiveness of the land more than will twenty times the same value spent in fertilizers. They are Nitrogen Gatherers.

Field Peas.

(*Pisum arvense* L.)



Field Pea.

upright stems from the same root. The plant matures in about 90 days. The herbage is useful only as green manure, for it contains a poisonous secretion which makes it unfit for stock food and the dried peas only can be used for the latter purpose. Sow in the late spring at the rate of 30 lbs or more per acre. It is sensitive to cold and likes plenty of sun during its period of growth. It is best adapted to arid and semi-arid regions. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6

Black-eyed Susan Field Pea.—A wonderfully prolific grower and heavy cropper. For the green-manuring of orchards this variety is unsurpassed as it provides an immense amount of herbage for ploughing under. As a forage crop it should also prove of great value. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Dhal or Pigeon Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).—A shrubby plant of Tropical Africa and largely cultivated in India. It can live on dry ground and lasts for about three years in favourable situations, attaining, in that time, a height of perhaps 15 feet. The grain is valuable for practically all the uses that ordinary peas are put to. A crop is obtained in the first year and later it is phenomenal. Silkworms will also live on this plant. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 8d; 100 lbs 60/-

Partridge Field Pea or Maple Pea.—A prolific variety, the grain of which is in good demand for feeding Homing Pigeons. Should be cultivated on a considerable scale in the districts suitable for this crop, as we are annually importing hundreds of sacks that might be grown in the country. Unobtainable at present owing to the exigencies of war.

White Field Pea.—A well known and productive variety which can be recommended as a paying cropper. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Small Green Field Pea.—A favourite variety in the grain growing districts where it is sown for culinary purposes. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs for 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Chick Pea (*Cicer arietinum*).—Much grown in Southern Europe, Asia and America as a cattle food and can also be used for culinary purposes. It is an annual plant growing to a height of about 2 feet, and gives many

Soya Beans.

(*Glycine hispida* Maxim.)



Soya Bean.

oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soya Bean is practically the only plant that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Sow in spring as soon as the weather has warmed up.

Mammoth Yellow Soya Beans.—Probably the most important variety and very largely grown in the Southern States of America. A heavy yielder, but requires a full season to mature. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 45/-

Hollybrook Early Soya Beans.—Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two or three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and beans, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in districts where the seasons are short. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or a hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow peas. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 45/-

Ito San Soya Beans.—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is two weeks earlier to mature than the Hollybrook Soyas, but does not make as large or leafy a growth. It is very productive, however, in yield of beans, and for early crop or for late planting, or for growing in districts where the seasons are short, the Ito San is of considerable value. It is similar in size, shape and colour of beans to the Hollybrook Soyas. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 9d; 100 lbs 60/-

Brown Soyas.—A most desirable variety, makes a larger growth than the Mammoth Yellow and a fine yield of beans. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 45/-

Early Dwarf Green Soya Beans.—An early maturing variety, which makes a very large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite as large a growth as the Mammoth Yellow or the Hollybrook Soyas. It is, however, much better adapted for planting in districts where the Hollybrook and Mammoth Yellow do not have time to mature. On account of the large yield of shelled beans which it makes, it is also particularly valuable for planting where it is desired to raise a crop of beans either for seed or for feeding. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 9d; 100 lbs 60/-

Early Black Soya Beans.—A comparatively new introduction in Soyas, which promises to become immensely popular and valuable wherever it is grown. It is earlier to mature than the Yellow Mammoth, and this gives it a decided advantage over that variety. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 45/-

Yellow Southern Soya Beans.—See Mammoth Yellow.

Fort Beaufort.

A little while ago I bought 25 lbs Soya Beans (Yellow) from you. I gave about half away and sowed the other half in roughly broken ground and almost dry, the beans came up irregularly, this was during the drought, but since the rains in the early part of this year the beans made rapid growth, racing with weeds. I had them cleaned and have just reaped them, they have had a good test and have proved very hardy. Next spring I should like to try a few more varieties of Soya Beans.

Beans for Field Crops.

Scotch Horse Bean (*Vicia faba* L.)—A very hardy, fairly prolific variety, growing about 4 feet high. The seeds are an excellent food for all kinds of stock, furnishing a very high percentage of proteids. Sow in Autumn in rows 24 to 30 in. apart. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 37/6

Tick Bean or **English Horse Bean** (*Vicia faba* L.)—Very prolific and probably better suited to a warm climate than the Scotch Horse Bean. It will grow on a somewhat lighter soil than is necessary for a good crop of the Scotch variety. The seeds are useful as stock food and are also in good demand for Homing Pigeons, but must not be too large for this purpose. Sow in Autumn in rows 24 to 30 in. apart. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 35/-

Velvet Bean (*Mucuna utilis* Wall.)—Used as a forage plant, and as a fertilizer plant for turning under. Stock readily eat the vine and leaves, and the Beans, when ground with or without the pod, are used as a stock food. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs at 4d; 100 lbs 30/-

Kudu-Laing Bean.—A hybrid produced from the Velvet Bean; it far surpasses the latter in the luxuriance of its growth and yield of dry beans, and has the striking advantage of being hairless and consequently may be harvested without the discomforts attending this operation in the case of the Velvet Bean. It is excellent for ensilage and hay and the dry beans, ground to a meal, are a highly nutritious stock food. Plant in rows, 30 to 36 inches apart and 12 to 18 inches between the plants; cultivate till the runners interfere. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-

Lupins.

Yellow, White & Blue Lupins are regularly stocked. An excellent plant to grow for green manuring. Does well in poor sandy soil. Sow with the early autumn rains, and again in spring. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs at 4d; 100 lbs 25/-

Cow Peas.

(*Vigna Catjang* Walp.)

The Great Soil Improvers.

Cow peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage-crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of the soil than by sowing the Cow Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical to cut off the crop and cure as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Pea to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time.

For Ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green maize and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before ploughing under, if desired. *Cow-Peas can be sown in spring, at the rate of from 30 to 40 lbs per acre.*

Fertilizing Cow Peas.—Superphosphate or bone, and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use a fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia.

Sowing Cow Peas with Soya Beans, Kafir Corn, etc.—Cow Peas are quite frequently sown with kafir corn, sorghum, soya beans or maize, in order to obtain some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Experience has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soya beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soya beans to one bushel of cow peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soya beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow peas than any other crop. *Sow in spring*, as soon as the weather has warmed up.

New Era Cow Pea.—An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed is smaller in size than the ordinary cow pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre; from 30 to 40 lbs per acre will give ample seeding. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/6; 50 lbs 22/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Wonderful, or Unknown Cow Pea.—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Black Cow Pea.—Very prolific, early to mature; makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Taylor Cow Pea.—This is a large speckled pea, making a good growth of vine and a heavy yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Red Ripper Cow Pea.—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favour. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Clay Cow Pea.—Makes a vigorous growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing; is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Whippoorwill Cow Pea.—A favourite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which is easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dried forage. Some claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Zwartbekeje or Black Eye Cow Pea.—The well known local variety. A strong and luxuriant grower; recumbent. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 35/- (price variable).

Large Blackeye Cow Pea.—The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale during the winter. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 50 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 45/-

Spanish Chufas.



Spanish Chufas.

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to pigs, for which purpose it is highly recommended. After the crop is grown pigs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labour of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a subsoil. They should be placed in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas together 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect

stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the pigs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the plants by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either pigs or chickens get a taste, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. Plant in spring. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3 per lb; 100 lbs at 1/-

Vetches.



Sand or Hairy Vetch.

either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy. Known also in America as Winter Vetch, but must not be confused with the English Winter Vetch. Sand Vetch is a smaller seed than the English Winter Vetch (*Vicia sativa*.) Sow 25 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 8d; 100 lbs 50/-

Kidney Vetch or Yellow Sand Clover (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.)—A valuable forage plant for sowing on sandy land, too poor for Red or White Clover. It is very much liked by sheep, and also succeeds well on thin, limestone soils; it grows naturally on thin, stony land, and will produce a good crop on such soils. Sow 15 to 20 lbs per acre. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 120/-

Culture.—It is the almost universal practice to sow Vetches with a grain crop and in the Western Province they are usually sown with Algerian.

Vetches are becoming more and more popular in the principal grain growing districts of Western Cape Province and have also received a great deal of attention in the north. To predict that they will be universally sown by grain farmers in the Western Province within a very short period is like betting on a certainty. They have proved to be the most suitable nitrogen producing plant for sowing under the prevailing conditions in the Western Province and there are to-day growers who sow from 100 bags upwards per annum and these growers claim that they cannot farm successfully without Vetches.

Early French Winter Vetch.

—This is a hardy and early maturing variety which we consider likely to prove even more valuable than the well known Spring Vetch which is unobtainable this season. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 46/-

English Winter Vetch.

—For those who desire a slower growing and hardier form, this strain should prove right. Being grown further north than the French Winters above described, they are to be relied upon to stand more cold weather than any other strain. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 46/-

Sand or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia*

Villosa Roth.)—Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It may be sown

or Texas Oats. The grain crop is required as a support for the Vetches and the whole crop is cut down for hay or silage when the Vetches have reached the flowering stage. The Vetches often give an additional cutting later on and in most cases will at least give good grazing after the crop is harvested. The improvement to the soil for grain crops to follow is immense and this is obtained without cost as against the heavy cost of applying nitrogenous fertilizers to the land. Mix in the proportion of about 7 parts of Vetches to 3 parts of Oats or with other grain in equivalent proportion.

Vetches are the outstanding Leguminous Crop for the Grain Farmer under winter-rainfall conditions, while Soya Beans and Cow Peas fill the same part under summer-rainfall conditions. They each gather Nitrogen for succeeding crops without expense to the Farmer. GRASP THIS OUTSTANDING FACT AND PROSPER!

How you can help us.

- (1) By writing your order on the printed form at the back of this Catalogue.
- (2) By making all Money Orders payable at Mowbray—but don't cross them, as there is no Bank at Mowbray. If the amount is large they can be crossed but must then be made payable at Cape Town.
- (3) By making all Cheques and Money Orders payable to **C. STARKE & CO., LTD.** Don't forget the "**Ltd.**" otherwise we have to endorse twice and with hundreds to do it takes time which would be better spent attending to your wants.
- (4) By writing your name and address clearly on each order or letter. We often receive letters with farm name only and sometimes without name or address. It is impossible to reply unless we know where you live.
- (5) By stating clearly on your order the station to which goods are to be sent. You know and can tell us in a moment but it may take us half an hour to find out for ourselves.
- (6) By reading carefully the information on **Rates of Postage** at the beginning and on **Railway Rates** at the end of this book, and telling us how you would like your goods sent: whether by Parcel Post, Passenger Train, or Goods Train.
- (7) By remembering that a large proportion of the seeds we sell is necessarily imported—and imported goods cannot be sent by **Agricultural Parcel Post.**
- (8) By telling your friends about us and by giving away this Catalogue if you don't need it.
- (9) By telling us when you succeed—and when you don't succeed—with our seeds. In the latter case, don't use bad language; we are farmers too and can appreciate your views without that.

Peanuts.

(*Arachis Hypogea* L.)



Peanuts.

These nuts do well in most warm districts. The soil should be of a very open nature, thoroughly broken up, but not to a greater depth than 4 or 5 inches, it being desirable to keep the nuts as near the surface as possible. Sow the nuts in the spring, in drills 3 feet apart and 9 to 12 inches between the nuts, and about 3 inches deep; they may be planted whole at the rate of 40 lbs to the acre. It is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds until the vines have covered the ground, when the crop will need but little attention. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any nuts or remnants that may be left.

Spanish Bunch Peanuts.—The earliest, but the smallest variety grown. The nuts are solid and well filled, yielding large quantities per acre. The best sort for fattening hogs. Per lb $1/9$; 25 lbs at $1/3$; 100 lbs at $1/-$ per lb.

Virginia Improved Peanuts.—A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively in the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkably large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage. Per lb $1/9$; 25 lbs at $1/6$; 100 lbs at $1/3$ per lb.

Tennessee Red Peanuts.—The finest variety grown, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive. Per lb $1/9$; 25 lbs at $1/6$; 100 lbs at $1/3$ per lb.

South African Grown Peanuts.—Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 6d; 100 lbs 4s/-

Wellington, 11th May, 1916.

Your S.A. grown Peanuts gave me a very satisfactory crop considering the poor soil I was obliged to grow them on.



We often receive letters with incomplete addresses to which it is obviously impossible to reply. We desire, therefore, to remind our correspondents of the need of always stating clearly the Post Office to which replies should be directed and the Province in which it is situated, e.g., Cape, Transvaal, etc.

ROOT CROPS.

Root crops certainly do not receive, in this country, the attention that they deserve. For weight of crop and general usefulness as fodder for stock, these are crops which can hardly be surpassed, and as most districts will grow one sort or another successfully, we feel that agriculturists generally and stock farmers in particular should be able to add materially to the possibilities of their farms by growing roots on a considerable scale.

Mangolds, Pioneer Turnip-Swede and Early Snowball Turnip sown in the autumn in the Western Cape Province, or according to rainfall in other districts, provide a succession of roots that can hardly be beaten. The Turnips, being of an early variety, mature quickly and provide the first return, followed by the Turnip-Swedes, and the Mangolds bring up the rear with a heavy yield. All these are excellent provender and should be found on every farm on which cattle can be kept.

Mangolds.

(*Beta vulgaris* L.)



For a successful crop, Mangolds should have good deep cultivation. Brackish soil suits them better than most crops. The seed is best sown in drills about 12 inches apart if they are to be transplanted, but this system should only be employed for very small patches and even then it is doubtful whether it will give the same results as sowing in drills in the permanent position and thinning afterwards. Drills 18 to 24 inches apart are recommended for hand cultivation and 30 inches for horse cultivation. The thinning must be thoroughly carried out so as to give the plants plenty of room to develop. Eight to ten pounds will sow an acre.

On the farm **Hooikraal** at Moorreesburg, Mangolds have proved a wonderful crop. The district is a very dry one and gets practically no rain from September to March or April. Yet during these months the Mangolds are gradually increasing in size. We know of no other crop that can do so well under these adverse circumstances. The crop is long on the ground, owing to the conditions that prevail, but other crops would fail entirely under the same conditions.

Mammoth Long Red Mangold.

The **Method of Cultivation**, however, has much to do with the success of this crop at **Hooikraal** and as our Mr. E. Starke has proved by repeated successes, in good and bad seasons, that he knows how to grow this crop, we have asked him to give our clients the benefit of his experience, and it follows here in his own words:—

“In preparing land for a Mangold crop, free soil is much preferable to stiff clay. Mangolds will do well on brackish soil where other crops would fail. After the first rains is the best time to put the seed in, say during May. The soil must be well soaked before Mangold seeds will germinate. It is always advisable to plough the ground as deep as possible several months beforehand, say in September or October, then cultivate well during summer months. If the land has not previously had a heavy dressing of Farmyard Manure, this should be put on during April and well mixed with the soil by cultivating several times. The winter grasses will be greatly reduced if the ground is then left for all grass seeds to germinate and grow for a week or so before final preparation for the Mangold seed. To do this shallow ploughing is all that is necessary with a good dressing of ‘**Kudu**’ Superphosphates on top, after ploughing, followed by light harrowing. A second harrowing is advisable to get the Superphosphates well mixed with the soil. The ground is now ready for seeding which should be done with as little delay as possible.

“The No. 4 **Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder** is a most suitable sower for this work. The seeds can be dropped 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches apart, but this is not always advisable. Continuous dropping of seed has been found to give best results, say one or two inches apart, otherwise you get four, five or six seeds together. These must then be hand-thinned. This is a very slow process indeed. When the seeds are dropped continuously you get the desired single plants; if all grow they will be too thick but you can now thin out very quickly with hand hoe, at the same time cutting up the grass which is always necessary.

“If your field is going to be a large one and you intend using a **Planet Jr. Horse Hoe** the rows should be at least 30 inches apart. This width has been found to work well. When using this cultivator, while the plants are still small, always put very narrow teeth on the cultivator, otherwise you will cover half your plants and it will take extra labour to open them again.

“Immediately the plants are up so that the rows can be followed it is advisable to start your hand cultivator. The No. 11 **Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe** has been found to give best results. Start right over the row, one wheel either side, with the cutters about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches apart. This will clear all grass both sides of the row. The grass between rows must be hoed up in the same way. A second hoeing will probably be found necessary before your plants are large enough to enable you to use the horse hoe. Where plants are thinned out they can be used for filling gaps. After this has been done and all grass cleaned out between plants there is very little work in a mangold field except working horse cultivator. This must be done frequently.

“The success of your crop will greatly depend on the treatment you give the soil. Thorough deep ploughing is absolutely necessary. The percentage of germinating seeds will greatly depend on the condition of your top soil which must be brought to a fine tilth.

“Mangold plants are often grown in seed beds and then transplanted. This is quite a good practice on a small scale and on damp soil, but when the seed is put in its permanent place you get a much better tap root which is much more drought resisting.”

The time indicated by Mr. E. Starke for seeding will not suit everywhere, but it is the best for Moorreesburg and probably also for most of the Western Province grain districts. Where there is a summer rainfall with dry winter and heavy frosts, sowing should commence as early as possible after the first rains—say from October onwards—so as to give the crop as much time as possible before the frosts begin.



Giant Half Sugar Mangold

Yellow Globe.—Probably the best globe mangold, and best of all varieties for shallow soils. An excellent cropper, handsome in appearance and very nutritious. Is favoured about equally with Long Red in this country. It is a variety that we can thoroughly recommend. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-

Mammoth Long Red.—Probably the best variety to grow on good deep soil. Remarkable for its gigantic appearance and the enormous weight it produces per acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-

Golden Tankard.—The best quality of all Mangels, having a deep yellow flesh. It is exceedingly rich in saccharine matter and feeding properties, and being of excellent shape and neat habit can be grown closer together, and thus a greater weight per acre may be obtained than from the larger growing sorts. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-

Giant Half Sugar White.—This excellent variety is coming rapidly to the front. It combines the feeding and milk producing qualities of the Sugar Beet with the productiveness of the ordinary Mangold, to an extent not attained in any other sort and it is strongly to be recommended as a dairy feed. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-

Giant Half Sugar Rose.—Similar to Giant Half Sugar White, except in colour. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/-



Yellow Globe Mangold

Note.—Where Mangold Seed is required in large quantities, we shall be pleased to quote special prices on request.

I had a splendid crop of Mangolds. I found the Giant Half Sugar White the best of all kinds.

Lydenburg, Transvaal.
Buffelsjagts River.
I have just weighed a Mangold (Long Red) which gave 17 lbs. for six months' growth after transplanting and I consider it as satisfactory as can be expected.



Part of a Nine Acre Field of Mangolds on the Farm "Hooikraal" at Moorreesburg.

Sugar Beet

(*Beta vulgaris* L.)



Sugar Beet

Sugar Beet is a valuable fodder crop on account of the high sugar content of the roots, which are smaller than the ordinary Mangold and grow below the surface of the soil, the leaf only appearing above. The cultivation is similar to that for Mangolds, except that the plants can be placed much closer in the row.

Vilmorin's Improved White.

--This variety is a very general favourite. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs at 1/6

Silver Beet.

Silver Beet has come into prominence quite recently as a new and valuable Fodder and Grazing crop. It is well known to gardeners as Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet, but to Agriculturists it is probably little known. It may be cultivated similarly to Mangolds which it resembles but there is no root crop. The leaves alone are gathered or grazed off by cattle, sheep or pigs, and they form a very useful and succulent feed. The plant is highly drought resistant and is said by some growers to continue to give useful grazing for several years, though, being a biennial, we would have thought 18 months to two years would prove the limit of its return from one sowing. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs at 1/9 per lb.

Cookhouse, 27th June 1916.

I have to thank you for yours of the 24th inst. *re* Silver Beet.

I merely write to state for your interest that my stand has already gone fully and prolifically to seed last December and is still as luxuriant as ever this winter.

I particularly noticed this fact as expecting it to die out I saved a good deal of seed at the time but not only have the plants thickened out after putting out large seed heads but thousands of little plants have sprung up from seed.

The roots show bunches of fresh growths coming out round the heads like lucerne stools. I have had to ring my pigs to prevent them ripping off the shoots.

It was planted in January 1915, seed obtained from New Zealand (where I have resided) the Ag. Dept. of which country state it to be a **perennial** and gives eight cuttings per annum. This will probably interest you.



If you are neglecting the Root Crops listed in this section of our Catalogue, you are sacrificing one of your main resources. Produce Roots and the Roots will produce Beef and Mutton for you! If every South African Farmer gave proper attention to these crops, South Africa would export immense quantities of Meat, and the production of Dairy Products and Bacon would be tremendously increased.

Swedes.

(*Brassica Rutabaga* L.)



Swedes like a stiff loamy soil, and a fairly moist atmosphere. They do well in Western Province and should be successful in all the coastal districts. The crop is a valuable one as the yield is very heavy in favourable seasons and it is a good feed for sheep, dairy cattle and pigs.

Webbs' Imperial Purple Top.—A great favourite, as it is of excellent size and good quality; yields well. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Monarch or Elephant.—Another excellent purple top variety. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Webbs' Imperial Purple Top Swede.

A splendid size; excellent quality, early, hardy and a splendid cropper. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Sutton's Champion.—A good standard sort. Purple top, yellow flesh. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Kangaroo Bronze Top.—A bronze top, yellow fleshed variety. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/-; 100 lbs 160/-

"PIONEER"

New Breed of TURNIP-SWEDE.

PEDIGREE:

TURNIP.	SWEDE.	TURNIP.
Scotch Green Top [Yellow-Fleshed].	Purple Top [Yellow-Fleshed].	Purple Top Mammoth [White-Fleshed].

"PIONEER"

In appearance this partakes more of the character of the Swede, but has the quick and vigorous growing habit of the Turnip. The skin is of a bright purple colour, the bulbs are globular in shape, and the foliage is robust and vigorous with distinct purple-coloured leaf-stalks. In districts where land will not carry crops of Swedes, 'Pioneer' will be found to produce maximum crops of bulbs equal in quality and keeping properties to the finest Swedes, but possessing rapid growth of Turnips. To distinguish this from other forms of Turnips and Swedes we have classified it under the heading of "The Turnip-Swede." Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/3; 100 lbs at 2/- per lb.

If you want information about any useful plant, whether mentioned in this catalogue or not, write us; it is probable we may be able to help you.

Field Turnips.

(*Brassica rapa* L.)

Field Turnips are a most important crop in England and, though they may probably never reach the same degree of popularity here, should receive a great deal more attention than they do at present. Experiments have shown that the Purple Top Mammoth, Early Snowball and White Stone are varieties that are eminently suited to our conditions and no doubt this will prove an incentive to a more extensive cultivation of this crop.



White Stone or Stubble Turnip.

all White Turnips for late sowing as it is a very quick grower. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 125/-

Fosterton Hybrid.—The largest type of the Green-top Yellow-fleshed Turnips. It produces large handsome roots of rapid growth, which makes it valuable for late sowing. The stock we offer is a very fine one. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 130/-

Yellow Aberdeen.—A favourite yellow-fleshed variety; excellent quality. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 150/-

Imperial Green Globe.—One of the most valuable of the white fleshed turnips. The roots attain a large size and are handsome in shape and uniform in appearance. The flesh is very solid and of nutritious quality. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 140/-

American White Strap Leaf.—A splendid quick maturing variety. Suitable for hot climates. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 130/-

Yellow Tankard.—A splendid yellow variety of characteristic tankard shape and a quick grower. Per lb 2/3; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 125/-

Early Snowball.—A very early variety. It is usually of moderate size, but if sown thinly will give large roots and for an early crop cannot be surpassed. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs 150/-

Heilbron, 6th March, 1916.

I may say my Turnips are good and will have thousands of tons of Mangolds and Turnips. The Kale is also good and the Rape 2 ft. high.

(For Garden Varieties, see Vegetable Seeds).

IS Turnips are a quick and valuable crop and can be easily grown at the proper season in most districts. They will produce a great weight per acre and under favourable circumstances another crop can be taken off the same land the same year. They are specially valuable between cereal crops in a rotation.

Field Carrots.

(*Daucus Carota* L.)

Carrots generally prove to be a profitable crop, especially on soils of a light sandy nature. They are invaluable food for all kinds of stock, particularly horses. The following varieties can be strongly recommended.

White Belgian.—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground. Lower portion of the root white, above ground green. Per lb 5/-; 25 lbs at 4/6; 100 lbs at 4/-

Yellow Belgian.—A splendid and useful variety, heavy cropper, and much preferred by some to White Belgian. Per lb 5/-; 25 lbs at 4/6; 100 lbs at 4/- per lb.

Long Red Surrey.—Another excellent variety. Per lb 7/-; 25 lbs at 6/6; 100 lbs at 6/- per lb.

(For Garden Varieties, see Vegetable Seeds).

Chicory.

(*Cichorium Intybus* L.)

Cultivation.—This is a most useful plant, and should be more largely grown as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground if cut regularly before arriving at its full flower. On suitable soils could be grown profitably as a root crop, as it is largely imported for coffee mixtures. The quantity of seed required per acre is from 4 to 5 lbs if sown in drills, and from 10 to 12 lbs if sown broadcast. This root should never be given to milch cows, on account of the disagreeable flavour it imparts to butter, but for ostriches it is likely to be a very useful crop. Sow in autumn or spring according to rainfall.

Large Rooted Chicory.—Per lb 6/6; 25 lbs at 6/3; 100 lbs at 6/-

The present high price of Chicory is proving a great incentive to the production of the root.

Rape, Kale and Mustard.

These are valuable Farm Crops and deserve close attention from every up-to-date Agriculturist. **Rape**, particularly, is now largely grown in the Western and other districts of the Cape Province. In the grain districts of Koeberg, Darling, Malmesbury, Paarl and Caledon, this crop provides magnificent feed on the "brak-lands," where it is sown as a catch crop while the land is otherwise lying fallow, thus entailing no extra expense and providing an immense amount of feed for all kinds of stock. It is valuable alike for Sheep, Cows, Pigs, Ostriches and any grazing stock.

Dwarf Essex Rape (*Brassica Napus* L.)—Dwarf Essex Rape is now extensively sown throughout South Africa and is one of the most important fodder crops. It is suitable for sowing at all seasons and it is not necessary to use the "Summer" varieties for Summer sowings. In this neighbourhood, where we have only slight frosts Rape is sown from March to May and again from August onwards, but in the colder districts from September to January would probably suit best, according to rainfall. Sow 5 lbs per acre on well prepared land. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs for 15/-; 100 lbs 50/-

Dist. Mossel Bay.

Your Dwarf Essex Rape Seed, which I have tried for the first time, I am glad to say has grown very well here and is valuable for Ostriches.

French Winter Rape.—Since the commencement of the war the well known Dwarf Essex variety has become very scarce indeed and we have been compelled to look round for a variety to take its place. Fortunately we have found this in the French Winter. Our own trials at Moorreesburg have proved this variety suitable for the conditions under which Rape Seed is sown in this country. We are, therefore, able to recommend it with confidence to all growers. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 15/-; 100 lbs 52/6



Thousand Headed Kale.

Thousand Headed Kale
(*Brassica oleracea* L. form *acephala*).—A vigorous grower giving an immense amount of feed during the season. Excellent for dairy stock. Sow in drills, 36 inches apart, or on a seed bed and transplant 36 in. apart each way. The leaves can be regularly harvested or the plant can be cut down like a cabbage and will sprout out again. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/- per lb.

A client at Mossel Bay writes with reference to Thousand Headed Kale:—"The previous lot of Thousand Headed Kale did very well with us, growing to a height of nearly 6 feet and lasting from March to date (Dec. 3rd) and not yet finished."

Jersey or Tree Kale.—A very tall-growing kale which will stand for several years without replanting as the plant often does not bloom until the third year. The leaves are as much as two feet in width if well grown. Likes plenty of moisture and is suited to irrigation. All varieties of kale form an excellent green crop for ostrich chicks and should be largely cultivated for the purpose, especially as continuous pluckings of the leaves can be taken for months at a stretch so that an acre or two will keep a large number of chicks well supplied. Per lb 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs at 1/3 per lb.

Orange Grove, Humansdorp.

The last (Jersey or Tree Kale) I had from you proved very successful, growing to 4 to 5 ft. in height and providing an enormous quantity of fodder.

P.O. Uitenhage.

Whilst I was in England last year my manager bought some Thousand Headed Kale from you which I am glad to say did splendidly.

Chou Moellier or Marrow Kale.—A large variety of cattle-feeding Kale, with very stout thick stem, which is swollen in the upper two-thirds of its length and filled with a sort of marrow or tender flesh which forms excellent food for cattle. The leaves are very large and broad and constitute a considerable part of the crop. The stem grows 5 ft. or more high with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches in the thickest part; stands well all the Winter, being perfectly hardy. As a milk producer is unequalled, and does not taint the butter or milk. Seed can be sown in Autumn and Spring. Sow very thinly in drills 2 ft. apart, thin out, and transplant if too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between the plants. At the end of Summer the leaves are cut

and given to cattle. At the commencement of the cold weather the stems are taken up and stored in a shed or out-house in districts where frosts are severe; in this way they will keep all through the winter. The stem of the Marrow Kale, if cut when young, would, in our opinion, form a very palatable vegetable. Two special qualities, which make the new fodder more valuable, are its great weight and its feeding qualities during drought when other food is scarce. There is no hardwood or fibrous bark such as the ordinary cabbage possesses, but is sweet and juicy, and when chopped cattle consume it with great relish. As a milk and butter producer it is unequalled. We stock both the **White Stem** and **Purple Stem** varieties. 6d per packet; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/3; per lb 4/-; 25 lbs at 3/9; 100 lbs at 3/6 per lb.

White Mustard (*Brassica alba* Vis. = *Sinapis alba* L.)—An annual plant, grown chiefly as a food for sheep and for ploughing in to enrich the soil in humus. Often sown in small proportion with rape to prevent “hoven” or “op-blaas.” Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs 30/-; 100 lbs 100/-

Cattle Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L., form *capitata*.)—This might be grown to advantage as a stock food. The following will be found excellent varieties for the purpose:—

Robinson's Champion Drumhead Cabbage.—A splendid variety; grows to a large size. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; 1 lb 5/-; 5 lbs 10/-

Cape Spitz Kool (Krul Blaar).—A large-growing variety that does well for a winter crop. One of the most productive varieties we have in this country. Per oz 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; per lb 20/-

Cape Sugar Loaf.—Similar to Cape Spitz Kool but with less “curl” in the leaf. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/-; per lb 15/-

Adelaide, Cape.

We find this Kale (Chou Moellier), although more expensive than Rape, is much hardier and withstands drought much better.

Paardekraal, Beaufort West.

Rape and Kale have opened quite a new page in the history of the Nieuweveld farming.

PAUL NEL.

Robertson, Cape.

I must say the Rape which I had from you has given me more than satisfaction.

Sunflower.

(*Helianthus annuus* L.)

The seed makes an excellent poultry food and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow September to December in drills 3 to 4 feet apart and thin same distance between each plant; 7 lbs of seed should be sown per acre.

Tall Russian.—Probably the most productive variety. A very tall and vigorous grower giving large heads, usually one only to a plant, and yielding an enormous quantity of seed from each head. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Colonial.—We can also supply ordinary colonial grown seed; probably from a Tall Russian strain, the seed of which it resembles, though a little smaller. Useful, on account of the lower cost, where large quantities are being sown. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs for 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6

P/B Summit, via Port Elizabeth.

I got some Giant Russian Sunflower Seed from you last year—planted 7 lbs of it and will thrash about 2000 lbs. Some heads go up to 16" across and the average is 8".



**TALL RUSSIAN
SUNFLOWER.**

Jerusalem Artichokes.

(*Helianthus tuberosus* L.)

Tubers only, of this plant, can be supplied and orders should be placed in advance as the tubers will not keep long after lifting and must be obtained specially for each enquiry. The tubers can usually be sent out in August. Per 100 lbs 32/6; 25 lbs for 8/6; 5 lbs for 2/6; per lb 9d.

A new Fodder Plant.

The Globe Artichoke.

This is a plant well known to gardeners but its value as a fodder plant for South Africa has only recently been brought to notice. One of our clients near Barkly East has drawn attention to its value in this connection and says:—

“I have a plant here which has been standing for the last three years and remains green the whole year where nothing else can exist on account of the severe frost. My sheep are extremely fond of it.”

At a later date our friend writes again as follows:—

“I have told a number of my friends that Artichoke seed is obtainable from you and trust they will make use of it. The Artichoke is becoming well known here because the plant I have here speaks for itself.”

Some confusion appears to have arisen between this plant and the **Spanish Cardoon**, which closely resembles the Globe Artichoke at certain stages of its growth, and the Spanish Cardoon has consequently been much recommended as a frost-resistant plant. Our information tends to show that the Spanish Cardoon is considered, in other countries, to be a tender plant which will not stand against frost. The point does not appear to have been definitely settled by actual experiment in this country, but we believe it is being investigated at Grootfontein by the Agricultural College there. In the meantime we offer seed of both so that our friends can easily settle the question for themselves by a small experiment and we shall appreciate information based on actual experience of both in South Africa.

Green Globe or Provence Artichoke.—Per oz 1/6; per lb 20/-

Spanish Cardoon.—Per oz 9d; per lb 6/6

Australian Salt Bush.



Atriplex Semibaccata..

This is an excellent plant which will render many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening and stock pastured on Salt Bush are said to remain

free from fluke. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt Bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot summer. The seed should be sown, if

possible, before rain and the soil be well pulverised. When sown broadcast, we find rolling about the best method for imbedding the seed in the soil, provided the soil has been previously well prepared with this in view.

Atriplex Halimoides Lindl.—One of the best dwarf species for salt bush pastures. Stands the most extreme drought. Per lb $1/3$; 25 lbs at $1/-$; 100 lbs 75/-

Atriplex Nummularia Lindl.—One of the tallest, most fattening and wholesome of Australian salt bushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Also known as Old Man Salt Bush. $1/4$ lb $1/6$; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/- per lb.

Atriplex Leptocarpa F.v.M.—Very largely grown; is one of the best perennial varieties. Stands the drought well. $1/4$ lb $1/6$; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/- per lb.

Atriplex Semibaccata R.Br.—A perennial, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best saline herbage of the salt bush country. This variety is pronounced as wonderful for its productiveness and drought-resisting power. $1/4$ lb 9d; per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 2/3; 100 lbs at 2/- per lb.

Atriplex Campanulata Benth.—A splendid variety of a creeping nature; does well on sandy hills or roomy ridges, horses being very fond of it. $1/4$ lb $1/6$; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/- per lb.

Atriplex Angulata Benth.—An annual variety, exceedingly hardy, and thrives well on almost any soil; is greatly used reclaiming patches of country which have become windblown and useless; greatly relished by all stock; $1/4$ lb $1/6$; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/- per lb.

Atriplex Holocarpa F.v.M.—Valuable for ground that is liable to become flooded. Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and spreads freely from self-sown seed. $1/4$ lb $1/6$; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/- per lb.



CASTOR BEAN.

Castor Bean.

Red Stalked Castor Bean (*Ricinus sanguineus*).—This Plant does well in most parts of South Africa, and should be more largely cultivated. There is a good demand for the seed if it can be produced at a price that will allow of its use for oil pressing. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs. at $1/9$; 100 lbs at $1/6$ per lb.

APPRECIATIONS.

I am pleased with the Seeds, also the prompt attention. I will recommend your firm to my many friends.

Osona, G.S.W.A.

P.O. Blackhill,
Adelaide, C.P.

The Cocksfoot I ordered from you last season is well established now. I have had a splendid feed for sheep during this winter.

Cattle Melons and Gourds.



Starke's Mammoth White Kafir Melon.

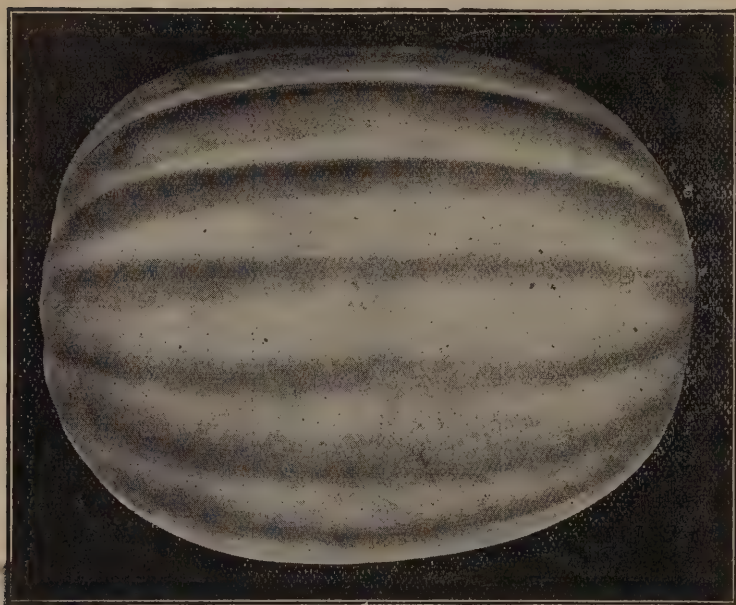
Starke's Mammoth White Kafir Melon.—One of the best crops for the late summer. This is a splendid keeping variety of immense size; can be stored for many months, it being quite exceptional for a single melon to spoil. Greatly relished by all kinds of stock and a most desirable feed, particularly in the dry season. Wonderful cropper. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/-; 25 lbs at 3/6



Monketaan

Monketaan.—Similar to Kafir Melon; mottled green and white, round in shape and of large size. This melon is now becoming very popular, particularly in the Eastern Province. Feeding value said to be exceptional. Heavy cropper. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; 2/6 per lb; 25 lbs at 2/3; 100 lbs at 2/- per lb.

Fraserdale Improved Green Kafir Melon.—A good cropper and excellent keeper. The melons are of a longer shape as compared with the Mammoth White and either green or white mottled in colour. The seed is saved from green melons only. Gives immense crops in spite of heat and drought. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/-



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

all through the winter and used as desired. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; 1 lb 7/6; 10 lbs at 6/6

Mammoth Tours Pumpkin.—A very large French variety. Likes rich soil, which should be very deeply ploughed and subsoiled as well if the best results are to be obtained. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/6

Calabash for Pipe Bowls.—We offer seed from an excellent strain. Plant in rows 12/15 feet apart in poorish land so as to keep down the size. The shape can be improved by turning the gourds into the correct position, *i.e.*, with point towards the vine. Pick when colour changes from green to white. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/-; per lb 2/6

Fraserdale Improved Boer Pumpkin.—An improved strain of the Cape Boer Pumpkin. A heavy cropper and splendid keeper. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; 1 lb 7/6; 10 lbs at 6/- per lb.

Large Calabash.—The old variety used for water coolers. Can also be used as a vegetable while young. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; per lb 12/6

Tsama.—The sweet 'Tsama of the Kalahari desert. A small round, green mottled melon on which stock and travellers depend for water and nourishment in the desert when other resources give out. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/6 per lb.

Connecticut Field Pumpkin.

—Splendid for stock feeding, large, round, and of an orange-yellow colour; a good yielder. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; 1 lb 5/-; 10 lbs at 4/6

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

—A most productive variety. Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavour and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept

"Lubeck,"

Groot Drakenstein,

30th Oct., 1916.

The Seeds you supplied me with recently have been most successful, the beans and peas in particular being some of the finest I have seen.

Miscellaneous Forage Plants.

Buckwheat (*Polygonum Fagopyrum* L.)—This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for all farm purposes. There is nothing better for cleaning



Buckwheat.

foul land ; it grows thick and very rapidly and renders the land friable and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. It is one of the finest honey-producing plants. Quantity required for an acre, 1 bushel (50 lbs to a bushel). Sow when danger from frost is over.

Silver Hulled.—Much earlier than the old common variety; continues longer in bloom and yields much larger crop. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 15/-; 50 lbs 27/6; 100 lbs 50/-

Japanese.—Matures a week earlier than the silver hulled, is a heavy cropper and possesses all its good qualities. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs for 15/-; 50 lbs for 27/6; 100 lbs 50/-

Common Buckwheat.—Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 5/-; 50 lbs 9/6; 100 lbs 17/6

Sacaline (*Polygonum Sachalinense* F. Schmidt).—Hardy perennial, native of the island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. Can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep, and much relished. Trial packet 6d; per oz 1/-

Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata* L.)—This is a valuable forage plant and is much favoured for sheep's pasture, particularly in Griqualand East and similar districts. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures, and poor lands; its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious. 2 lbs of seed per acre will be enough with other grasses, or 20 lbs if sown alone. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 17/6; 100 lbs 60/-

Sheep's Burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba* L.)—A deep rooting perennial herb of the rose family, about 12 inches high, hardy and drought resistant and adapted to dry, sandy and calcareous soils. Most useful in mixtures for sheep's pastures. Use 30 lbs per acre if sown alone. Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 85/-

Sheep's Parsley (*Carum petroselinum* Benth.)—A biennial herb, most desirable in pastures for sheep, horses or cattle. It is claimed that parsley is a preventive of some kidney and liver troubles of stock and of additional value on that account. Per lb 2/6; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs at 1/3 per lb.

Yarrow or Millefoil (*Achillea millefolium*).—A perennial plant possessing an extensive root stock and recommended for use in grass mixtures on poor, dry land. Sheep are fond of the young leaves, but it should be kept well grazed to prevent it becoming coarse. Per oz 1/-; per lb 7/6

Giant Spurry (*Spergula maxima*).—Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soil. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep and valuable as a fertilizing plant for light soil. Sow in Spring and later; 15 lbs to the acre. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3.

Cotton.

(*Gossypium* sp.)

Cotton growing, though still practically in the experimental stage, is likely to become more and more profitable as experience is gained regarding the best methods of cultivation. We offer some excellent varieties at favourable rates.

St. Croix Sea Island.—Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 15/-; 100 lbs 52/6

St. Vincent Sea Island.—Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 15/-; 100 lbs 52/6

Barbadoes Sea Island.—Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 90/-

Egyptian Iwanowitch.—One of the best of the Egyptian varieties. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 40/-

Egyptian Mit-Afifi (Long Staple).—Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 30/-

Egyptian Abassi (White Medium Staple).—Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 30/-

Toole American.—The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton. It is early to mature, easily picked, large limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" in a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favourable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of lint. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Simpkin's Prolific American.—The best and most productive early cotton grown; ninety days from planting to boll. It has produced as much as three bales per acre, averaging 40 per cent. lint, and in tests made at the Arkansas Experiment Station it averaged first cut of twenty-eight varieties tried. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Allen's Long Staple American.—One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Ramie.

Ramie or Nettle China Grass (*Urtica nivea*).—A valuable fibre is produced from this plant. Per oz. 1/6

Hemp.

This plant is successfully cultivated in Australia for fibre. The seed is in good demand at favourable prices as a bird-food, and is useful for poultry and other stock, being fed somewhat as a condiment. It is often used for conditioning poultry for show purposes. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 13/6; 100 lbs 50/-

High Grade Tobacco Seeds

The growing importance of Tobacco Culture in various parts of South Africa has induced us to add a number of varieties to our selection and this now includes some of the choicest kinds of **Virginian Cigarette Tobaccos**. We feel convinced that some of these varieties will be found as great favourites here as they are in the countries of their origin. The Virginian varieties have all been obtained from the most reliable source in that State.

Cigarette Varieties.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow.—Resembles White Burley in colour and Oronoko in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fibre. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Improved Hester.—Has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch.—Has a long tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Improved White Stem Oronoko.—Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light grey or sandy soil. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Raglands Conqueror.—One of the best bright tobaccos. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to grey or sandy soils overlying yellow clay. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Sterling.—The newest and the brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10/6; per lb 35/-

Improved Yellow Oronoko.—Cures easily a bright colour, or can be cured for dark filler. It has a good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light grey soil overlying yellow clay. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Pipe and Cigar Varieties.

Brazilian American.—Makes excellent cigars, and is a delightfully aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10/6; per lb 35/-

Honduras.—A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Sumatra.—The finest of all for cigar wrappers. Per oz 4/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 13/6; per lb 48/-

Connecticut Seed-Leaf.—The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Leaves not very long, but of good width. Grown all over the United States. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; per lb 18/6

Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker. Per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; per lb 30/-

Clarkesville.—Suitable for growing a heavy type of pipe tobacco. Per oz 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; per lb 20/-

Cape Long Leaf.—Has given leaves over 40 inches long in a dry season. Per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; per lb 8/6

Connecticut Broad Leaf.—This seed is offered at a cheap price for growing a cheap type of Pipe Tobacco. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; per lb 7/6

Sorghums and Millets

FOR GREEN FODDER.



Broom Corn.

er. One of the best for green fodder.
42/6

Most useful forage plants producing heavy crops on any well-worked average soil during the hottest months, and on rich alluvial land yield enormous crops. Can either be cut green for fodder or ensilage, or ripened and cut into chaff.

Long Brush Evergreen Broom Corn.—One of the tall growing varieties of broom corn. Does well here, giving a good brush; if grown for brooms, should be sown in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart. For fodder it may be sown somewhat closer. Should be cut early for fodder of which it gives a good crop, and, like all Sorghums, will give several cuttings. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs for 17/6; 100 lbs 60/-

Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn.—Grows 4 to 5 feet high and makes the finest quality "broom." Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 17/6; 100 lbs 60/-

Planter's Friend Sorghum.—A saccharine variety and a great favourite in Australia. Does well here. Fairly tall and stout, growing to 7 ft. or more. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs for 12/6; 100 lbs 45/-

Early Amber Cane Sorghum.—Saccharine. Height about 7 feet. An excellent sort for green fodder. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs for 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Sorghum Saccharatum.—A black-seeded saccharine variety of excellent quality, giving good broad leaf and a rapid and luxuriant growth. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs for 12/6; 100 lbs

Sugar Drip Sorghum.—In addition to its value for making syrup, the Sugar Drip Sorghum is a most valuable kind for sowing thickly for fodder or ensilage purposes and makes a large yield and most nutritious crop of feed. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 45/-

Five per cent. can be deducted if Cash is sent with Order



White Kafir Corn



White Sudan Corn

from any other Millet, excepting possibly the Early Pearl mentioned below.
Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/3; 100 lbs 20/-

Red and White Kafir Corn.—Per lb 6d; 25 lbs for 4/6; 100 lbs 15/- (Price variable.).

White Sudan Corn.—A variety of recent introduction; large white grain; vigorous grower and thoroughly desirable variety. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 10/-; 100 lbs 35/-

German Millet.—Makes a large-yielding and most nutritious haycrop, quick growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalk gets hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 15/-; 100 lbs 55/-

Boer Manna.—Largely grown in the Transvaal both for the seed and as a fodder crop. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 7d; 100 lbs 52/6

Red Siberian Millet.—Larger and more leafy than Hungarian and German. Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 80/-

Japan Barnyard Millet (*Panicum Crus-galli L.*)—One of the most useful of the Millets as a fodder crop. We have received numerous good reports of this variety, particularly from Frenchhoek, where it is being grown with great success. It is a quick grower and makes nutritious hay, or can be fed in the green state when it is greatly relished by all stock. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

N'Youte or Pearl Millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum* Rich. syn. *Penicellaria spicata*, *Pennisetum spicatum*).—A vigorous grower, yielding an immense crop of green fodder in the hottest summer months. Not quite equal in quality as a fodder to Japan Barnyard, yet greatly relished by stock and, if cut before flowering, it is an excellent feed. The stems must not be allowed to harden too much, otherwise there is a great deal of waste. We cannot too strongly recommend this variety, as it will give several cuttings if treated as above indicated, and we doubt if a greater weight of good fodder can be obtained

Early Pearl Millet.—Same as the above, but an early strain, fit for cutting about two weeks earlier than the N'Youte. The best variety for a quick crop. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs for 20/-; 100 lbs 65/-

Bulrush Millet } Same as Pearl Millet.
Giant Millet }

Sudan Grass.

(*Andropogon Sorghum* var.)

We have received a supply of the seed of this wonderful fodder plant and can offer at reasonable prices compared with those charged for the small quantities that have hitherto been distributed by other firms. Sudan Grass is a sorghum and should be sown as a summer crop at the rate of 15/20 lbs per acre. Treat similarly to Kafir Corn. Per oz 6d; per lb 3/-; 25 lbs at 2/6; 100 lbs at 2/3

Uitenhage, C.P.

The Sudan Grass is a wonder and the hotter the weather the better it grows and it has been pretty well the temperature of Hades of late: 105° in the shade!

Feterita.

The New Drought-Resisting Forage Plant.

American farmers are enthusiastic in the praise of this new forage plant, which has made good crops of seed and forage where other forage plants, such as sorghums and Kafir corn, failed entirely on account of the drought. Feterita is earlier in maturity than Kafir corn, and is considered superior both in grain and fodder production. We believe that this new fodder plant is destined to come into great popularity. Feterita should be planted and cultivated the same as Kafir corn. Per lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/3; 100 lbs at 1/- per lb.

SORGHUMS and MILLETS *are among the finest Crops for Silage and Silage must eventually prove a great factor in our farming practice.*

SORGHUMS and MILLETS *are also of great value for Green Forage Crops and can be fed successfully to all stock if suitable precautions are taken against "hoven" or "blown" in cattle' &c. American opinion takes the view that the danger is past when the plant reaches a height of two feet or so. In some parts of South Africa there appears to be little danger but in others certain precautions are always taken which are usually locally well understood.*

Five per cent. can be deducted if Cash is sent with Order

Teosinte

Euchlaena Mexicana Schrad. Syn.
Reana luxurians
Dur.



Teosinte

A splendid forage plant and for the warmer parts of the country is without an equal. In appearance it somewhat resembles maize, but the leaves are much longer, broader and sweeter. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, producing a large number of shoots, which are thickly covered with heavy foliage. Eighty-five stalks have grown from one seed and it produces as much as 40 tons to the acre. Soak overnight in hot water and plant as you would maize. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre. See illustration. Per lb 2/-; 25 lbs at 1/9; 100 lbs at 1/6 per lb.

Flax.

(*Linseed.*)



Flax (*Linseed*).

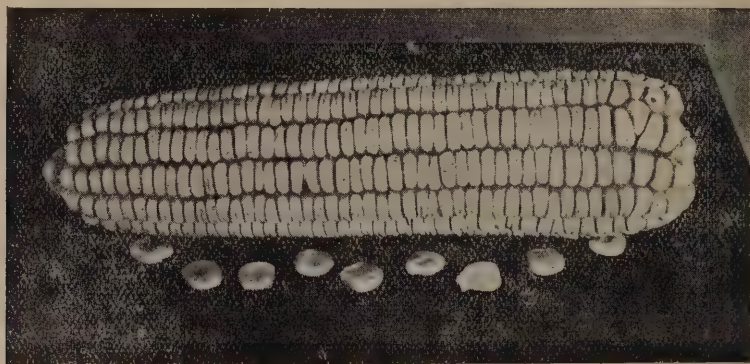
It is questionable whether this plant can be profitably grown here for the fibre under present conditions, but as the seed has such a high feeding value and is so generally useful, the crop should receive much more attention than it does.

Common Flax.—Per lb 9d;
25 lbs 13/6; 100 lbs 50/-

Selected Seed Maize.

(*Zea Mays* L.)

We are careful to obtain seed from the best and most reliable growers only so as to be assured that proper precautions have been taken to prevent cross fertilization. The varieties offered below have all met with great success in this country.



Potchefstroom Pearl Maize.

Potchefstroom Pearl.—This variety is derived from Champion White Pearl by selection and has given excellent results in the Transvaal. Medium early; has broad flat grain and yields a high percentage of sifted meal. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per 200 lb bag 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Iowa Silver Mine.—An excellent white variety; medium early; well suited to districts with a late rainfall. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per 200 lbs bag 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Hickory King.—A standard late white variety more largely grown than any other. It is a late-maturing sort and consequently does best in a wet season or when the longest period of growth is obtainable. Under suitable conditions it is probably the heaviest yielder of all. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per 200 lbs bag 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Eureka.—Yellow dent; plump grain of a rich golden colour. The plant is robust with large, well-developed leaves; grows to a height of 7 to 12 feet. Cobs red, from 10 to 14 inches long with 14 to 26 rows of well packed grain. The great merits of this breed of maize are its early maturity, drought resistance and heavy yield. The seed we are offering is grown by one of the best South African growers. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per bag of 200 lbs 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Chester County Mammoth.—Yellow dent; a very early breed. The grain is small but of good quality and in districts with a short season this variety is most valuable. Per lb 6d; 25 lb 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per bag of 200 lbs 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Natal White Horsetooth.—Very late and requires a long season to mature a good crop. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per bag of 200 lbs 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

American White Horsetooth.—A medium-late variety of characteristic horsetooth type. An excellent yielder. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; 200 lbs 37/6.

Ladysmith Pearl.—A medium-late white variety. Largely grown in Natal where it has the reputation of being a very heavy yielder. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per bag of 200 lbs 37/6. Larger quantities quoted specially on application.

Kudu-Squaw Corn.—A highly drought resistant variety of Maize. This is an improved strain of one of the original varieties grown by the Red Indians in America. We are introducing this seed for experimental purposes. Per lb 1/-; 25 lbs 20/-; 100 lbs 75/-

Orangia Yellow.—A medium early variety of round yellow maize. A very popular sort and largely grown. It is one of the surest croppers. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 4/-; 100 lbs 13/6; per bag of 200 lbs 25/-. (Price variable).

Flat White (Hickory King type).—Machine-graded seed. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 4/-; 100 lbs 13/6; per bag of 200 lbs 25/-. (Price variable).

Round White.—Machine-graded seed. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 4/-; 100 lbs 13/6; per bag of 200 lbs 25/-. (Price variable).

The “Kudu” Process of Formaldehyde Treatment for Smut.

The **KUDU-FORMAL** treatment for smut is simple and effective and does not affect the germination of the seed. We believe farmers will find this much simpler and more efficacious than liming. It is a liquid and can be used at the rate of 1 oz to 5 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 1 in 800. The seed should be dipped in this solution for a few minutes and then allowed to remain in the wet bags overnight, being allowed to dry before sowing. In America, however, it is recommended to use a similar preparation at almost double the above strength, but the custom appears to be to saturate the grain and allow it to remain in a heap overnight, afterwards drying same before sowing.

Kudu-Formal.—Per lb 3/6; 10 lbs at 3/-; special quotations for larger quantities on application.

House Fly Exterminator.—Kudu-Formal is a cleanly fly poison for indoor use. Mix 1 part Kudu-Formal to 10 parts water and sweeten sufficiently to attract the flies. Place in a safe position in the lightest part of the room.

“Oatlands,”
Koeberg, Cape.
12/12/16.

Messrs. C. Starke & Co., Ltd.,
Seedsmen & Agricultural Merchants.
Mowbray.

Dear Sirs,

I would like to let you know that I have had very great success from the use of your Kudu-Formal in the treatment of Seed Wheat against smut. I can safely say that since I have been using this I have not had a single ear of “stink-brandt” in my wheat. I have used the Kudu-Formal in the strength and according to the directions given in your Catalogue. Needless to say I am very well pleased with it.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. STARKE.

This letter deserves the careful attention of all Grain Farmers!

Seed Wheat.

(*Triticum sativum* Lam.)

It is no idle boast of the Western Province that it produces the finest seed grain to be found anywhere in South Africa and as importers of Seed grain from all parts of the world, we can affirm that the grain grown in this neighbourhood is equal or superior to most imported seed. Special varieties also have been developed which are now thoroughly proved and the northern agriculturist has already learnt that for a change of seed he must come to these parts in order to get the best results.

Situated, as we are, immediately contiguous to the principal grain growing districts, we have special opportunities, both at Mowbray and at Moorreesburg, to select the very best seed that is produced by the most reliable growers. Knowing practically every important grower intimately, we are able to judge as to those qualities which evade detection in the ordinary way. We judge, not only the seed, but the grower. A careful grower can rely on a better price from us for his seed grain and our clients throughout the country reap a special advantage in being able to secure from us the best that local experience can help us to obtain.

Apart from the original careful selection indicated above, there are other weighty reasons why our seed can not be equalled. The machinery which we have installed here and at Moorreesburg is thoroughly up-to-date and cannot be matched in this country. All the seed grain sent out by us has been selected in the careful manner described and has also been re-cleaned in a most drastic fashion.

Local growers, after seeing what we remove from their wheat, though it may have appeared thoroughly clean at the start, almost invariably arrange with us for a supply of the re-cleaned seed for their next season's sowing or send us their own seed to be re-cleaned in the same manner. For this latter service we shall be pleased to quote for lots of 20 bags and upwards.

The photographs which follow will give some idea of the extensive cultivation and up-to-date methods that are in vogue in the best parts of the "Koeberg," our most famous grain district in the Cape Town hinterland.



This view shows a number of Grain Crops which are being specially grown for Seed for us.



Harvesting the Wheat



A View in the "Koeberg" Grain District.



A Fine Crop of Seed Wheat growing for C. Starke & Co., Ltd.



This view shows our Managing Director inspecting a crop of Wheat in full ear before finally accepting it for Seed



Wheat in the "Oppers" on Mr. R. Starke's Farm, "Kontermanskloof."

P. O. Dwaal.

The Seed Wheat (Gluyas Early) has given me great satisfaction and in future you may rely upon me as a small customer for Seed Wheat.

P. O. Piquetberg.

I finished thrashing yesterday and I have got a return of just over 350 bags Gluyas from the 15 bags seed you sent me. I think this is a very good average yield.

Ceres.

Enclosed please find remittance for 1 bag Seed Wheat. I am very pleased with same. Being a splendid sample.

District Rouxville, O.F.S.

I was very well pleased with Seed Wheat you sent forward some time back.

P.O. Douglas.

Last year I had 15 bags from you and had good results from both your Gluyas and Spring Early only the latter falls out such a lot when ripening as it's so dry up here.



Gluyas Early Wheat.

Gluyas Early.—

A beardless white wheat of excellent quality, a good yielder, and does not shell easily. This variety has become a great favourite and deserves even closer attention, as it is probably the most rust-resistant of all varieties of white wheat yet introduced. In the principal wheat growing districts of this Province Gluyas Early now probably stands second only to Rieti in the acreage under crop and is annually gaining in popularity with every prospect of ousting that variety from the premier position. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs for 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6.



Long Eared Rieti Wheat.

Long Eared Rieti.

—This wonderful rust-resisting variety is now so well known that it hardly needs description. It has very long ears as the illustration shows and is a splendid yielder, especially when the season is a wet and late one. In shorter seasons the quicker maturing varieties, however, often surpass it in this respect. The grain is of dark colour but the flour from this variety is very white and it is a greatly valued milling wheat. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6

Premier D. Mine, Transvaal.

The **Rieti Wheat** seems quite a novelty and many of the Dutch farmers round here are quite interested in it. Some had no faith in it at first, as they did not understand it stooling so well.

Du Toit's.—A good milling wheat, small white grain, beardless. Has been grown for a number of years in certain of the Western Province districts. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6 Very scarce.

Spring Early.—This variety has become very popular of late. It is a bearded variety of white wheat of excellent milling quality and a splendid yielder. Good seed is scarce and unfortunately supplies cannot be imported as the origin of the variety is unknown, the name having evidently been changed in this country. We expect to have a moderate quantity to offer this season. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6



Spring Early Wheat.

Darling or Bobs.—We will have just a few bags of this useful variety which is fairly well known. It is a good-yielding beardless, white wheat. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/6; 100 lbs 22/6

Primrose.—A recently introduced white wheat which has given very promising results in the grain-growing districts of Caledon and the Koeberg. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Zwart Aar.—Similar to Medeah which is practically unobtainable at present. This variety is greatly esteemed in the coastal districts between Caledon and Port Elizabeth where it has a reputation as a rust-resister. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Florence.—One of the earliest varieties of all and it has proved rust-resistant in a high degree. Beardless. A few bags only. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Union 66.—A selection from the "Union" hybrid. Has proved quite rust-resistant and a good yielder. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

Thew.—This variety has withstood rust for several years and is giving encouraging results. A few bags only. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 8/6; 100 lbs 30/-

We will probably have two or three additional varieties which can be recommended for experimental work.

DURUM VARIETIES.

(*Triticum sativum*, var. durum.)

American Durum.—War conditions prevent us offering a number of varieties of Durum Wheats and the American Durum is the only one we are listing this season. During past seasons this variety has held first place so far as our sales are concerned and we infer that it must be proving more successful than others. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs 15/-; 100 lbs 52/6. Cape grown seed, per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/-; 100 lbs 42/6.

ALASKA WHEAT.

This wonderful wheat, which bears a large and branching head with from 90 to 140 kernels each, has been the subject of much controversy in America, some claiming that it is of little value while others affirm that it is a wonderful producer and of good milling quality. The following record is claimed for it.

"In 1904, the kernels of one head of the wheat were planted as fall wheat. The next summer, from this head, was harvested seven (7) pounds. These seven pounds, planted in the spring of the year 1906, brought forth the record yield of 1,545 pounds or at the ratio of 206 bushels to the acre. This yield was secured on approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre without any painstaking care and manipulation such as characterize extraordinary yields at experimental stations."

We have secured a small quantity of seed for experimentation so that South Alaska growers may test for themselves the value, or otherwise, of this wheat.

Alaska Spring.—Per lb $1\frac{1}{3}$; 10 lbs at $1\frac{1}{-}$ } Special prices for larger
Alaska Winter.—Per lb $1\frac{1}{3}$; 10 lbs at $1\frac{1}{-}$ } quantities.

W. P. Baumann, Bergfontein, writes in December, 1915:—"You will be pleased to hear that the Alaska Wheat and Bobs Wheat are a perfect success here. The latter I do not think much of although it is a very nice wheat but no better than some of our old kinds but the Alaska is a marvel. Have not thrashed yet but some of the sheaves must weigh 30 to 40 lbs. It is a real marvel and will sow no other in future. It has a slight tinge of rust here and there and so has the Bobs Rustproof, not worth mentioning but would not care to sow it any later under irrigation. Dry land farming it may not show this tendency but being inundated with water sometimes overwatered as you know things go it would get rust here if sown late. We are very pleased with it. Birds are a terrible pest here. Although they devoured the Bobs Wheat they left the Alaska severely alone."

Mr. Baumann writes again on 21st December, 1915:—"Your favour 18th inst. to hand and note contents. You are quite at liberty to use my letter if you like. I intend giving some to a friend to sow in dry lands but in agricultural part where I have grown large crops in the past and feel certain it will double any yield yet grown there. I honestly consider it did not get fair play as a large lot of lambs were kept in it up to August and expected it to be a failure, whereas I have a really *first class crop*. Could hardly be better. I am very pleased with it. The Bobs did well also but birds play old harry with it and do not touch the Alaska. It stood 5 ft. high as level as a table."

EMMER.

(*Triticum sativum*, var. *dicoccum*.)

Matures as early as barley and grows as tall as rye, but is better feeding value than either. It is tough and hardy and stands the drought better than any other grain. It yields from forty to eighty bushels of grain and four to six tons of straw per acre. In the green state it furnishes excellent pasture. All the animals on the farm will eat it eagerly and flourish. It is as easily sown and grown as oats or wheat. Prepare the land the same as for these crops and sow at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred pounds per acre very early in the spring or fall. Do not let stand until it is too ripe, as it shells easily. Per lb 9d; 10 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 50/- (Imported).

Kei Road, C.P., 3rd April, 1916.

Kindly find enclosed Money Order for 10/- for the Emmer which arrived here safely. It was sown 10 days ago and it has already sprouted to a height of 6". We are very pleased indeed with the germination of the seed which is excellent.

P.O. Southwell.

I am more than satisfied with the quality and condition of the seeds generally, especially the Long Eared Rieti Wheat, Webbs' Kinver Cavalier Barley and Bancroft Oats. I only hope that I shall be successful in producing grain equal to the seed which you sent to me.

Seed Oats.

(*Avena sativa* L.)

Probably 95% or more of the Oats grown in the grain districts of the Western Cape Province are of the **Algerian** type and under this term can be included such varieties as "Texas," "Appler," "Egyptian" (which is the same as "Algerian"), "River Plate," &c. During recent years growers have depended mostly on "Algerian," but "Texas" is rapidly gaining favour as being a most productive variety and giving a good quality of Oathay.

The **cleaning** and **grading** of Oats for seed is carried out on similarly careful lines as with wheat. All seed Oats are "graded" and thoroughly cleaned by our thoroughly up-to-date machinery specially erected for the purpose. In the "grading process" a large quantity of the small grain is removed and while, to the casual observer, the sample may appear very little improved, it is in reality immensely superior to the ordinary article so freely sold for seed purposes, for by this process the Oats become regenerated through sowing the best grains and eliminating the poorer ones and many growers assure us that our seed is far less liable to smut as they affirm that the weaker grains are the ones most affected.

Our **Grading Machines** remove "Drabok" very thoroughly and while it is impossible to remove every grain of this weed, the proportion that remains is so small as to be almost negligible. In view of this we strongly advise careful growers to buy graded seed and thus prevent the spread of this undesirable plant. During past seasons samples have been offered for seed purposes, by firms who are not equipped for the handling of seed grain, which have contained an enormous percentage of Drabok, and a few years continuous sowing of such seed will certainly mean an enormous increase of this undesirable weed, which, on the other hand, is quite easily checked by careful measures.

Apart from grading, we carefully avoid samples which contain an undue proportion of Drabok or foreign seeds of any kind. And we see that the quality of the grain is the very best of the season.



Oats in the "Oppers" on Mr. R. Starke's Farm, "Kontermanskloof."

Starke's Hooimaker.—A new variety on which we have been working for several years. It is highly rust-resistant, equalling Algerian in this respect. It is a vigorous grower and fairly early. The grain is of lighter colour than Algerian and Texas and short and stout. This is one of the best varieties yet tried in the Western Cape Province and should become a prime favourite. Special selected seed, per lb 6d; 25 lbs 4/6; 100 lbs 16/-; per bag of 150 lbs 22/6 (re-cleaned seed).



Algerian Oats

from this cause. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 3/6; 100 lbs 13/6; per sack of 150 lbs 18/6 (re-cleaned seed).

Egyptian—This is the same variety as Algerian; this name is mostly used in the Eastern Province.

Texas—Next to Algerian this is the most popular variety. It matures about a week sooner than Algerian but is otherwise very similar to it. Texas is quite the equal of Algerian both for a grain crop and for hay with the undoubted advantage of slightly earlier maturity. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 3/9; 100 lbs 14/-; per sack of 150 lbs 19/6 (re-cleaned seed).

Smyrna—This variety is about two weeks earlier than Algerian and has most of its good qualities though perhaps not quite the same high quality for hay. The grain, however, is large and good samples of Smyrna are often sold for special purposes at a slightly better price than for the ordinary Algerian. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 3/9; 100 lbs 14/-; per sack of 150 lbs 19/6 (re-cleaned seed).

Bancroft Oats—An improved strain of Texas Red Rustproof Oats. This variety is claimed to make a heavier yield than the ordinary Texas Oats. It has proved quite successful here. Imported seed, per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/-; 100 lbs 40/-.

Appler Oats—The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is hardier than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads, and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Georgia, who by careful growing and selection bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/-; 100 lbs 40/-.

Imported Texas—We have again secured a supply of the genuine Texas grown seed—direct from Texas—and can recommend this to growers desiring to freshen their strains of this popular variety. The seed has been thoroughly re-cleaned here. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/-; 100 lbs 40/-.

Algerian—This variety is more extensively sown in the Western Province than any other. It is the Standard sort for Cape Oathay so favourably known throughout this country. It also yields a heavy grain crop and is a most useful variety to sow for winter grazing, or the crop can be grazed a few times and then allowed to grow for hay or a grain crop. It is a late—that is, slow growing—variety. As a rust resister Algerian is unsurpassed and has not been known to fail in this neighbourhood.

Seed Barley.

(*Hordeum sativum* Jessen.)



Cape Six-Rowed Barley

per sack of 150 lbs 25/- (re-cleaned seed).

Cape Early.—Similar to Cape Six-rowed, but of much earlier and more rapid growth. Very largely sown for early green fodder and it is eminently suited to this purpose. It will also give an excellent yield of grain of good quality. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 5/-; 100 lbs 18/-; per sack of 150 lbs 25/- (re-cleaned seed).

Beardless Spring Barley.—This makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used. It will also make a good grain crop, although its value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Imported Seed, per lb 8d; 10 lbs 5/-; 25 lbs 10/6; 100 lbs 37/6



Success Beardless Barley.—Same as "Beardless Spring."

Nepal or Beardless Barley-Wheat (*Hordeum trifurcatum* Jacq.)—This is an excellent variety for green fodder, especially for very early sowings. It is not a hybrid between barley and wheat as some believe, but in reality a "naked barley," the grain being free from the glume as in the case of wheat. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 20/-; per sack of 200 lbs 37/6 (re-cleaned seed).

Nepal.

If large quantities are required please write for special prices. The grain market fluctuates daily and it is impossible to quote a fixed price at the commencement of the season when this catalogue is prepared and even the single bag prices are therefore given "subject to fluctuations."

Seed Rye.

(*Secale cereale* L.)

Cape Early.—This variety is universally grown in the Grain Districts of Western Cape Province. It is quick growing and a very heavy yielder. It withstands rust successfully in these parts and is largely sown in the north also. Per lb 6d; 25 lbs 4/6; 100 lbs 16/-; per sack of 200 lbs 30/- (re-cleaned seed).

Mammoth Winter.—The favourite variety for grazing purposes. It is a late variety and consequently continues to give a leafy growth suitable for grazing purposes for a longer period than will the earlier maturing sorts. Per lb 8d; 25 lbs 12/-; 100 lbs 40/- (Imported seed).

APPRECIATIONS.

I was very pleased with the quality of seed (Algerian Oats) obtained from you last year. Barkly East.

The seed Oats I had from you have turned out very well and the crop is nearly ready for cutting and looks splendid. I hope to put a big crop in next season. Groot Drakenstein.

The Red Texas Seed I had from you did exceedingly well and gave first rate forage. Berlin, C.P.

Hou als u belieft voor mij twee zakken zaad haver van de Texas Red Rustproof tot ik u laater de order kunt zenden. De zak die ik voor laast jaar van u gekrijg heef kon ik niet eerder zaai als van jaar en die op brings er van was zoo mooi en goed dat ik geen ander Haver zal zaai zoo lang ik die zaad kunt krijgen. Dist. Lichtenburg, Transvaal.

I received the two bags seed corn Gluyas Early with which I am very much pleased. Lower Dwaas, Uniondale.

Vegetable Seeds.

We pay postage on SIXPENNY PACKETS of seeds to any address in South Africa. For Rhodesia and British Bechuanaland Protectorate, not less than twelve packets must be ordered at one time to secure this privilege. For all other parts, six packets or more may be ordered at one time.

Globe Artichokes.

Sow in September and October or March and April and transplant when the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches high. The soil should be deeply worked and well manured. Place in rows 4 ft. apart and allow 18 inches between the plants.

Large Green or Paris.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 2/9

Asparagus.

Sow in drills in the early spring and transplant the following spring. Rows 30 inches apart and 12 inches between the plants.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort giving a large number of sprouts from each plant. Per oz 6d; per lb 5/-

Purple Argenteuil.—For tenderness, quality and size this variety can be recommended. Per oz 6d; per lb 5/-

Dwarf Beans.



Dwarf White Scimitar Bean
 pods. Per packet 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

White Canterbury.—A productive variety. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

White Scimitar.—A great favourite with market gardeners. Gives fine large pods and is a heavy bearer. Per packet 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

Abundance.—A prolific cream coloured variety. The plant becomes literally covered with

Black Valentine.—This is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury. It is quick-growing; very productive, and makes round, straight tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

New Pencil-Pod Black Wax.—A selected type of Dwarf Black Wax, making a very desirable snap bean, both for home use and market. The pods are round and of uniform rich, yellow colour; entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavour. It is early, very prolific, and a decided acquisition to our list. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/3; 5 lbs at 2/-; 25 lbs 45/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/3; 5 lbs at 2/-; 25 lbs 45/-; 100 lbs 160/-

Surecrop Stringless Wax.—Hardy, highly rust-resistant and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/-; 5 lbs at 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/8; 100 lbs at 1/6 per lb

White Dwarf Kidney.—Among the white beans this is a prime favourite. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 100 lbs 125/-

Extra Early Refugee.—Has all good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of the most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs at 1/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

We often receive letters with incomplete addresses to which it is obviously impossible to reply. We desire, therefore, to remind our correspondents of the need of always stating clearly the Post Office to which replies should be directed and the Province in which it is situated, e.g., Cape, Transvaal, &c.

Dwarf Beans—*continued.*



Hodson Wax Bean.

Hodson Wax.—A new and distinct type of yellow podded wax bean; strong, healthy growth, remarkably prolific, being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavour. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/3; 5 lbs at 2/-; 25 lbs 45/-; 100 lbs 160/-



Dwarf White Canterbury Bean.

Canadian Wonder.—Undoubtedly the most popular variety in this country. A heavy cropper. Per packet 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs 25/-; 100 lbs 80/-

Zwartbekje.—Splendid for using dry. Excellent flavour. Per lb 8d; 5 lbs 3/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Sugar Beans.

Half-White or Painted Lady.—This is the most popular variety of this popular type. The beans are large and of an oval-round shape and about half the bean is white in colour while the other half is red-speckled. They are useful either green or dry and are specially esteemed for "bredies". Per pkt 6d; per lb 8d; 5 lbs for 3/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

Port Natal.—Similar to the above but slightly smaller bean and without the half-white marking. Per pkt 6d; per lb 8d; 5 lbs 3/-; 25 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 40/-

NOTE:—The **Sugar Beans** may be classed as "dwarfs" for they do not require trellising, though they do throw out short runners and at certain stages of growth they may appear as though they belong to the "climbing" group.

Runner Beans.

Scarlet Runners.—A most popular tall-growing variety producing bright scarlet flowers which are exceedingly ornamental. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/-; 5 lbs at 1/8; 100 lbs 150/-

Tall White Scimitar.—A very popular runner. Gives a very pretty effect if planted among the Scarlet Runners. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/-; 5 lbs at 1/8; 100 lbs 150/-

White Giant Edible Pod Runner.—A most valuable runner bean; vigorous grower and very productive. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/-; 5 lbs at 1/8

Golden Cluster Wax.—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in abundant clusters, are broad, thick and fleshy and remain in condition for a long time; tender and of the best flavour. The dry beans are large and white and make an excellent dry-shell bean for winter. Per pkt 6d; per lb 2/-; 5 lbs at 1/9; 25 lbs at 1/8; 100 lbs at 1/6 per lb

Hyacinth Bean.

(*Dolichos Lablab*, Linné.)

An annual, suited to high altitudes, being cultivated up to 7,000 ft. in the Himalayas. The young pods and the ripe seeds are used for culinary purposes and the whole plant can be used as a cattle food. Likes rich soil and in hot climates will ripen within three months. Per pkt 6d; ¼ lb 2/6; 1 lb 8/6

Broad Beans.

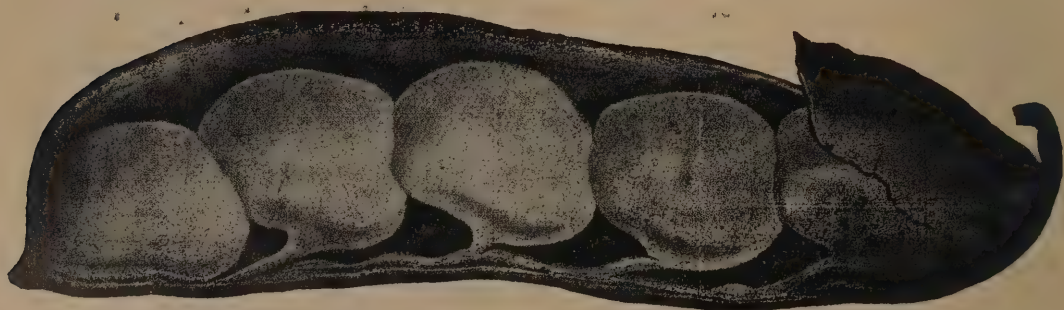
Improved Harlington Windsor.—Short flat pods. An excellent cropper. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/3; 25 lbs 27/6; 100 lbs 100/-

Johnson's Wonderful.—A long podded variety, of excellent quality. A good cropper. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/3; 25 lbs 27/6; 100 lbs 100/-

Carter's Leviathan Long Pod.—Is exceedingly prolific, bearing very long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well flavoured beans; suitable for either early, late, or main crops; being hardy, will adapt itself to any season; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/3; 25 lbs 27/6; 100 lbs 100/-

Taylor's White Windsor.—A distinct improvement over the older sorts. An excellent main-crop variety. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/3; 25 lbs 27/6; 100 lbs 100/-

Lima Beans.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Lima Beans (*continued*).

Lima Beans are very largely grown in America where they are greatly esteemed as a table bean used in similar manner to Broad Beans. The flavour, however, is distinct and the bean is tender to frost so that it becomes a summer crop and cannot be sown at the same time as Broad Beans. In other respects it may receive similar cultural treatment.



Lima Beans

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.

—A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a large growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, the stems being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs 7/6; 25 lbs 35/-; 100 lbs 125/-

Fordhook Bush Lima.—Stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima. Of strong, erect, true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average 20 to 30 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in colour. The stems that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods are borne in clusters of from four to eight, and resemble those of Dreer's Bush Lima. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/9; 5 lbs 8/6; 25 lbs 40/-; 100 lbs 150/-

Spinach Beet or Swiss Chard.

The roots of this beet are not edible, but the leaves are used as Spinach. The broad stems also, cooked and served with white sauce, are delicious.

	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Yellow Cutting ...	6d	1/6	4/6
Scarlet Ribbed Brazilian ...	6d	1/6	4/6

Brussels Sprouts.

This is a delicious vegetable. Should be sown early and transplanted before the winter as it requires cold weather to bring it to perfection.

	Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Dalkeith. —Of dwarf growth, producing large, solid sprouts ...	6d	1/-	2/6	7/6
Half Dwarf. —An excellent strain ...	6d	1/-	2/6	7/6

Beet.



Eclipse Beet

Dell's Dark Red Oblong.—A late variety

Dark Red Flat Egyptian.—A productive variety, of very fine quality ...

Eclipse Dark Red Turnip.—A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, close grained and fine quality ...

Early Blood Red Turnip.—A dark red variety, of excellent flavour ...

	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Dark Red Flat Egyptian	6d	1/6	4/6
Eclipse Dark Red Turnip	6d	1/6	4/6
Early Blood Red Turnip	6d	1/6	4/6
Dell's Dark Red Oblong	6d	2/6	8/6

Broccoli.

Culture.—Sow at intervals between December and August in rich soil in beds as for Cabbage and Cauliflower. In summer it is advisable to make the beds a little lower than the surrounding soil to facilitate watering. Set out, when large enough to handle, 18 inches or two feet apart each way.

Leamington.—Compact in growth; fine white heads of superior quality. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; lb 17/6

Cabbage.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Cape Spitz Kool (Krul Blaar)—

This well-known variety is a very general favourite for winter growing. Large size and excellent flavour. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/9; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; per lb 20/-

Early Jersey Wakefield.—An early variety of medium size and a fine table sort. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; per lb 10/-

Robinson's Champion Drumhead.—An excellent drumhead cabbage of good size. Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; per lb 5/-

Large Red Drumhead.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; per lb 10/-

Large Ox Heart.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; per lb 7/-

Winningstadt Early.—A heart shaped variety of excellent quality. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; per lb 10/-

Cape Sugar Loaf.—Similar to Cape Spitz Kool but with less "curl" in the leaf. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/-; lb 15/-

Savoy Cabbage.



Dwarf Early Savoy Cabbage

The Savoy Cabbage is hardy and well suited to winter cultivation.

Large Vertus Drumhead Savoy.

—Per pkt 6d ; per oz 1/- ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/- ; per lb 10/-

Green Globe Savoy.

—Per pkt 6d ; per oz 1/- ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/- ; per lb 10/-

Dwarf Early Savoy.—Per pkt 6d ; per oz 1/- ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/- ; per lb 10/-

Carrot.

Carrots should have light, loamy soil, deeply dug and richly manured, and should be frequently hoed between the rows which may be 10 to 12 inches apart. Thin to five or six inches apart in the row otherwise large roots cannot be expected. Carrot tops, cut when fairly young and with about an inch of the carrot left on the “top,” may be planted in pots and if frequently sprayed will make very pretty indoor greenery, having long, graceful fronds when well grown.



Chantenay Carrot



Scarlet Intermediate Stump-Rooted Carrot

Oxheart.—Excellent for table. One of the best varieties for private gardens

6d 2/- 7/- 32/6

Scarlet Intermediate Stump Rooted.—Good size, colour and flavour. An excellent market variety

6d 2/- 7/- 32/6

CHANTENAY.—Of vigorous growth and early. Sweet and fine flavoured. An excellent table variety

6d 2/- 7/- 32/6

Long Red Surrey

6d 2/- 7/- 32/6

Cauliflower.



Veitch's Autumn Giant

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Very large and firm heads; vigorous grower, requiring plenty of room. Not an early variety, and should be sown in December and January. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; 1 lb 17/6



Early London Cauliflower

Half Early Paris or Nonpareil.—Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 7/6; 1 lb 25/-

Early Italian Giant.—A favourite large variety. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; 1 lb 18/6

Late Italian Giant.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; 1 lb 17/6

LARGE ALGIERS.—A very fine sort and a favourite with market gardeners. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; 1 lb 20/-

Early London.—An excellent early variety. One of the best for private gardens. Old favourite. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/9; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; per lb 22/6

Cardoon.

Culture.—Cardoon should be sown in the early spring. The seed may be placed in permanent rows, but should be thinned to about 2 ft. apart and the rows should be about the same distance apart. When full size, they are bound up with raffia and earthed up like celery. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

Spanish Cardoon.—Per oz 6d; per lb 4/6

Celeriac.

Culture.—Treat similarly to celery but only a little hilling is necessary in order to get a good root. The flavour is similar to celery, but the root only is used, the stems being strong and unpalatable. Per pkt 6d ; per oz 1/- ; per lb 12/6

Celery.

	Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Solid White. —An excellent variety ; large and crisp	6d	9d	2/6	8/6

Chervil.

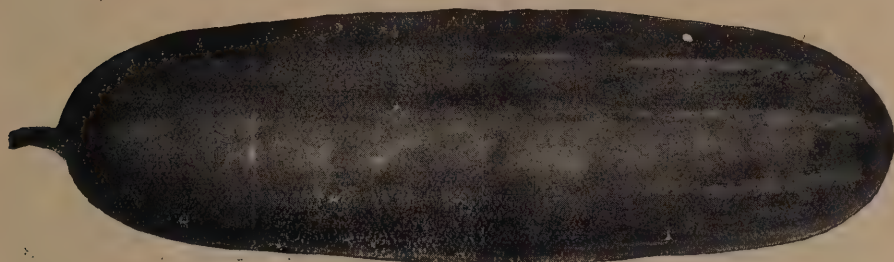
Chervil is cultivated and used similarly to parsley. The seed may be sown in the spring in drills 12 inches apart.

Curled. —The leaves are used for garnishing as well as for flavouring soups, etc.	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
...	6d	1/6	5/-
Plain. —Similar to the above but not curled	6d	1/6	5/-
Tuberous	6d	3/6	13/6

Chicory.

	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Large Rooted Magdeburgh	6d	2/-	6/6

Cucumber.



New Model Cucumber

New Model. —This cucumber is not only very early, hardy, productive, uniform in color, shape and size, but it holds its deep rich green color remarkably well. It is the finest type of white spine cucumber and is affected by the hot sun less than any other. We recommend the New Model particularly for shippers and market growers, but it is equally good for the home-garden	Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
...	6d	1/3	4/-	15/-

Emerald. —Strictly an evergreen-cucumber, retaining its fine dark green colour until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome, long, straight cucumbers of excellent flavour, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing	6d	1/3	4/-	15/-
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Yokohama Climbing. —A most beautiful late sort. The fruits are cylindrical, bright green and very slightly spined or prickly. Later, if ripe, they turn brighter, almost into wax colour. Flesh white, solid. Bears most abundantly	6d	1/6	5/-	18/6
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Bedfordshire Ridge. —A good hardy and prolific variety	6d	1/6	5/-	18/6
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Japanese Climbing Cucumber

and a real climber. It comes into bearing quickly, and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra quality, and of a dark green colour

Fordhook Famous.—Long, straight and well-formed, vigorous grower, very productive. Does not turn yellow. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6

Thorburn Everbearing.—Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6

Giant Pera.—Very long; one of the best for table use. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 3/9; 1 lb 13/6

New Orleans Market.—For forcing or open ground; very productive. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 4/-; 1 lb 15/-

Noroton Improved White Spine.—Perfect in shape and very prolific. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6

Japanese Climbing.—A most desirable and attractive cucumber, Per pkt oz ¼ lb 1 lb

6d 1/3 3/6 12/6

Egg Plant.

Culture.—Sow early in the Spring in a warm and sheltered situation and transplant when the weather has warmed up well. The plants should be set out 30 to 36 inches apart each way.

Improved New York Spineless.—The standard; largest and best; oval, deep purple; early and productive. Pkt 6d; oz 3/-; ¼ lb 10/6; 1 lb 40/-

Long White Chinese.—Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; ¼ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Endive.

A suitable substitute for Lettuce and should be similarly treated. Sow in February and March and transplant to rows when fit.

Curled Bordeaux.—Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; ¼ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6

Gooseberry.

The **Cape Gooseberry** is well known on account of the excellent reputation, abroad as well as in South Africa, of the delicious jam that is made from this fruit. It is easily cultivated as the plant is quite hardy and thrives all along the Coastal Districts of this Province. The seed should be sown in early spring and the small plants pricked out into small pots or beds from which they may be transplanted, when strong enough, to the permanent position 8 feet apart each way.

Cape Gooseberry (*Physalis edulis*)

Giant Japanese Gooseberry (*Physalis*

Francheti)

Per pkt	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
6d	2/6	7/6	25/-
6d	2/6	7/6	25/-

A VEGETABLE WONDER.

The Solomon Islands Gourd

(or so-called "Guada" Bean)

Cultivation.—Soak the seed in water 24 hours before planting. Work the soil well, use manure and water the vines occasionally. Plant the seed about 6 feet apart and trellis the vines 5 or 6 feet above the ground. Plant in the late spring. Grows from 3 to 6 feet long.

The **Solomon Islands Guada Bean** has been much written of in the press lately and we have secured a small supply of seed for trial which we can supply (while it lasts) at 1/6 per packet of 6 seeds.

Herbs.

Common Lavender.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-

Sweet Marjoram.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/6

French Thyme.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-

Broad Leaf Sage.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-

Plain and Curled Cress.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d.

Mustard and Cress.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d.

Tansy.—A medicinal herb. The dried flowering tops and the leaves are used in medicine. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

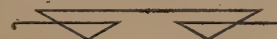
White Mustard.—Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6



Kohlrabi (Knol Kool).

Early White Vienna.—Very early and of splendid quality. Per pkt 6d; oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/6; 1 lb 7/6

Extra Large White Goliath.—Of vigorous growth, produces very large sized bulbs; stands the drought and heat better than any other variety. Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/6; 1 lb 7/6



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHL RABI

Kale or Borecole.

	Per pkt	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Curled Scotch Kale	6d	9d	2/-	6/-
Dwarf Curled. —Compact habit, forming a dense mass of moss-curved foliage	6d	9d	2/3	7/6

Leek.

	Per pkt	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Musselburgh. —A broad leaved variety of large size and mild flavour	6d	1/-	3/-	10/-
Monstrous Carentan. —A splendid variety with dark coloured leaves, stout and hardy	6d	1/-	3/-	10/-

Douglas, C.P.

I wish to add that your seeds gave every satisfaction and the kitchen garden is the admiration of all who see it.

Cabbage Lettuce.



Curled Neapolitan Lettuce.

All the Year Round (Black Seeded).

—A small and early variety of excellent quality. Cabbage shape. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; 1 lb 8/6

New Orchid.—The famous Orchid Salad, used in many of the highest-class restaurants; should be cut as the orchid centre develops, that is, when the plants have attained about

one-quarter of their full growth	...	...	6d	1/6	5/-	15/-
Curled Neapolitan. —A splendid cabbage lettuce. Produces a crisp and solid heart	...	...	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Giant Crystal Head. —A splendid cabbage lettuce, large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal white, yellow heart, crisp, tender	...	...	6d	1/3	3/6	12/6
California Cream Butter. —Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Colour light green, almost white; the flavour rich and buttery, and very tender	...	...	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. —Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside, very tender and of rich, buttery flavour. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and drought and slow to run to seed	...	...	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Long Stander. —Good summer variety; large, crisp and solid	...	...	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6

Cos Lettuce.

White Paris Cos. —An excellent upright, or Cos variety	...	...	6d	1/-	2/6	8/6
Green Paris Cos. —A quick-growing variety, somewhat smaller than White Paris Cos, but earlier. Dark glossy green colour; head long and pointed or only slightly blunt	...	...	6d	1/-	2/6	8/6

Parsley.

Plain ...	...	...	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Giant Curled ...	...	...	6d	1/-	5/-
			6d	1/-	5/-

Parsnip.

Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it; however, the land must be well and deeply worked. Freshly manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Selected Hollow Crown ...	...	...	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Sutton's Student ...	...	...	6d	1/-	3/-
Turnip-Rooted ...	...	...	6d	1/6	4/6

Musk Melon.



Cape Winter Melon.

	Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Cape Winter. —The finest of all varieties for export. See photograph	6d	3/6	12/-	40/-
Belalcazar. —A long keeping melon, oblong shape, sweet, skin dark green, said to keep five months in good condition. An excellent shipping variety ...	6d	1/6	5/-	18/-
Green Montreal. —Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Long Island Beauty. —On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk-melons	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Melrose. —Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon... ..	6d	1/3	4/-	13/6
Netted Gem, Round. —Very early; small and of fine flavour; green flesh	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Skillman's Netted. —Green flesh, sweet and highly perfumed; oval shape. Early	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Winter Pineapple. —A green netted melon, said to keep in splendid condition for months after being pulled	6d	1/6	5/-	15/-
Cosmopolitan. —Round, densely netted, green flesh; very sweet	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Hackensack, Extra Early. —Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety; early ...	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Jenny Lind. —Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	6d	1/-	3/-	10/6
Ohio Sugar. —Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed melon now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; colour of skin grey-green. Because of its firm flesh and solidity it makes a good shipper	6d	1/3	4/6	15/-
Banana. —Quite a curiosity; grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of most delicious flavour ...	6d	1/3	4/6	15/-

Water Melon.

	Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
Black Spanish. —Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Cole's Early. —Medium size; red flesh; green skin	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Cuban Queen. —Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent; early	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Halbert Honey. —Dark, glossy, green skin; flesh beautiful crimson; luscious and sweet	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Ice Cream (White Seed). —Very early; red flesh	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Mammoth Santiago. —Light green skin, striped dark green; deep blood-red flesh of sweet flavour; uniformly large and long; a good shipper	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Mountain Sweet. —Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid; late	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Sugar Stick. —Light green skin; oblong; luscious deep rich red flesh. Strong, vigorous grower	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Rattlesnake. —Oblong; dark and striped: bright red flesh; late	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Dark Icing. —An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Florida Favourite. —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind	6d	9d	2/3	7/6
Tom Watson. —The most popular shipping melon grown; large, long and dark-green and has a tough rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. Flesh rich red, solid, sweet, luscious; ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the private grower	6d	9d	2/3	7/6

Onion.

Red Bermuda.—Colour pink, flesh white suffused with pink, tremendous yielder, very tender and juicy, early, even earlier than "White Bermuda," grows to a good size. Teneriffe grown seed and as described by grower. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6; 10 lbs at 12/-

Brown Spanish.—A splendid variety, large and firm; largely grown for market; brown skin, good keeper, solid. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6; 10 lbs at 12/-

White Queen.—Pure white, small, flat, extra-early; fine for pickling. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/6; 1 lb 15/-

Cape Straw Coloured.—The well-known Cape Variety. Seed from best growers only. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; 1 lb 9/-; 10 lbs at 8/6

White Bermuda.—Though called white, this is not in reality a white onion but of a light straw colour; of large size, mild flavour, very prolific, early, broad and flat in form, flesh crisp and solid. Plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring an even and early ripening. The seed offered is Teneriffe grown and the description is as given by the grower. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/6; 1 lb 12/6; 10 lbs at 12/-

Crystal Wax.—A pure white variety having a splendid waxy appearance. The finest of all for slicing. Extra-early. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/-; 1 lb 15/-; 5 lbs at 14/-

Silverskin.—Excellent pickling variety with clean, silvery skin. Sow thickly. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/-; 1 lb 15/-

The Narrah Fruit.

A Botanical Wonder from the Desert.

This wonderful plant is a kind of gourd belonging to the same family as pumpkins, calabashes, etc. It grows in the sandy desert and is the staple food of the natives of the region of its habitat. The plant is practically leafless and the fruit is produced on its thorny stems. The roots strike down to enormous depths in the sand dunes until they reach moisture and the plant is thus practically independent of climatic conditions for a very long period, enabling it to thrive under conditions that would be fatal to plant life in almost any other form. Seed, per oz 6d; per lb 5/-

Garden Peas.

American Wonder.—One of the very earliest wrinkled sorts in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavour; wonderfully productive. Its most distinct feature is its compact habit of growth. Height 1 foot. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Stratagem.—One of the finest of the dwarf varieties. Fine large and well-filled pods. Splendid flavour and a good cropper. Height 1½ feet. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Bountiful.—A splendid variety for early autumn sowing; height 2½ ft; quick grower and heavy cropper. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Laxton's Fillbasket.—A standard sort of excellent quality. Height 2½ feet. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Harrison's Glory.—A splendid market variety. Heavy cropper. Good flavour. Height 2½ feet. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Yorkshire Hero.—A splendid cropper and vigorous grower. Gives well filled pods. Delicious flavour. Height 2½ feet. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Gradus.—One of the finest early peas in cultivation, producing large, round, well filled pods with large peas of finest flavour. Height 2½ feet. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-



Gradus Pea.

Garden Peas—continued.

Edward VII.—Large, sweet peas of best quality; beautiful lustrous green pods. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Alderman.—Similar to Telephone. Per pkt 6d; per lb 1/6; 5 lbs at 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/2; 100 lbs at 1/-

Pumpkin.**Fraserdale Improved Boer Pumpkin.**

Per pkt oz $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1 lb 5 lbs

Large Cheese.—Flat: one of the best varieties for family use ...

6d 1/6 5/6 22/6

Early Sugar.—Fine-grained, sweet and prolific: small yellow ...

6d 1/6 5/6 22/6

Mammoth Tours.—A very large French variety ...

6d 1/3 5/- 22/6

Connecticut, Field.—Splendid for stock feeding, large, round, and of an orange colour; a good yielder ...

6d 1/6 5/6 22/6

Virginia Mammoth.—A most productive variety.

Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavour and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired ...

6d 9d 2/6 7/6 35/-

Fraserdale Improved Boer.—An improved strain of the Cape Boer pumpkin ...

6d 9d 2/6 7/6 32/6

Cushaw Striped.—A splendid striped crookneck variety ...

6d 9d 2/6 7/6 32/6

Iron Bark.—Medium size; excellent flavour ...

6d 9d 2/6 8/6 35/-

Rozenburg Improved Sweet.—A splendid Cape variety; large size and excellent flavour ...

6d 9d 2/6 7/6 32/6

Bright Red Etampes.—Medium size, flat; very productive ...

6d 9d 3/- 10/6 42/-

Turk's Cap.—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper ...

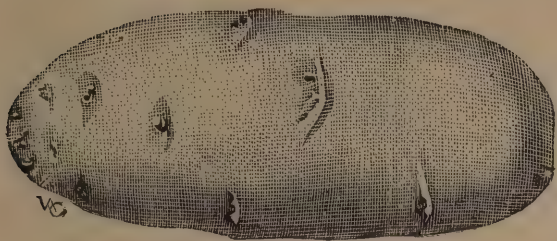
6d 9d 3/- 10/6 42/-

Pepper.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—Large, bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavour that it may be eaten as a vegetable

Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
6d	1/-	3/-	10/6

Seed Potatoes.



Early Rose Potato.

however, and will quote when possible or give the latest information regarding prospects or shipments that may be expected.

We regularly import the very best Seed Potatoes of the most productive varieties, but these are out of season at the time of printing this Catalogue and it is, therefore, impossible to quote prices. We shall be pleased to correspond at all times with prospective buyers,

Pop Corn.

Queen's Golden.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears to the stalk. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6d; per lb 1/3

White Rice.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6d; per lb 1/3



Crimson Globe Radish.

Radish.



French Breakfast Radish.

China Rose Winter.—A favourite variety with market gardeners as it is large and solid. Half-long in shape, mild in flavour. Colour pink. Should be sown in the winter

Crimson Globe.—Very early, small and round

Long Red.—A popular variety

Per oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb	5 lbs
6d	1/6	5/-	20/-
6d	1/6	5/-	20/-
6d	1/3	4/-	15/-

Radish—*continued.***LONG BLACK SPANISH
RADISH.****Long White Vienna.**—A

favourite white variety ... 6d 1/3 4/- 15/-

French Breakfast.—A quick

growing variety of oval shape. Colour, scarlet tipped with white. Should be sown in the winter ... 6d 1/3 5/- 20/-

Early White Turnip.—A

small variety; quick growth; nice flavour ... 6d 1/3 4/- 15/-

Round Black Spanish.—

Winter variety ... 6d 1/6 5/- 20/-

Long Black Spanish.—

Winter variety ... 6d 1/6 5/- 20/-

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb can be successfully raised from seed on a well prepared bed in a sheltered situation. The soil should be rich and moist and when the young plants are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into rows 3 feet apart each way. All flower stems that may appear should be promptly removed. The plants will require a heavy dressing of well rotted manure each year and this may be supplemented with Starke's Superior Garden Fertilizer. Sow the seed from July onwards.

Victoria Rhubarb.—Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/3; per lb 15/-

**Salsify.**

Salsify succeeds under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in July, and for the general crop in September. Sow the seed in drills about 15 in. apart and thin the plants to 6 in. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried when they somewhat resemble oysters in flavour.

Salsify. Large White French ...

Per pkt oz 1/4 lb 1 lb
... 6d 1/3 4/- 13/6

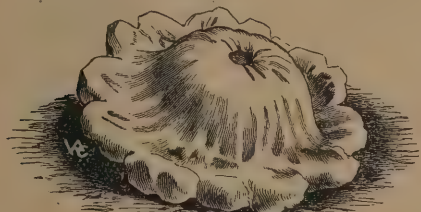
Scorzonera.

Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/3; 1/4 lb 4/- 1 lb 15/-



Squash.

Sow in the spring in rings 3 to 4 feet apart for the bush varieties, and 6 to 9 feet apart for the running kinds. There is no vegetable that will repay better a little extra trouble in the cultivation, for if well treated, squash will give results accordingly.



EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH SQUASH.

Wood's Earliest Prolific.—Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, is of the same bush growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and contain more flesh. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; 1 lb 10/-

Long Island White Bush.—An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; 1 lb 10/-

Silver Custard.—A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; 1 lb 10/-

Long White Bush.—A favourite marketing variety; very prolific. Per pkt 6d; per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; 1 lb 10/-

Long Green Bush.—Similar to Long White Bush excepting in colour. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; 1 lb 10/-



Long White Bush Squash.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

Long White Trailing.—Similar to Long White Bush, but of trailing habit

Mammoth Warty Hubbard.—Large size, covered with warts

Delicious.—Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive-green, hard shell, but is superior in flavour and table qualities; a more reliable cropper, and makes a most desirable winter vegetable

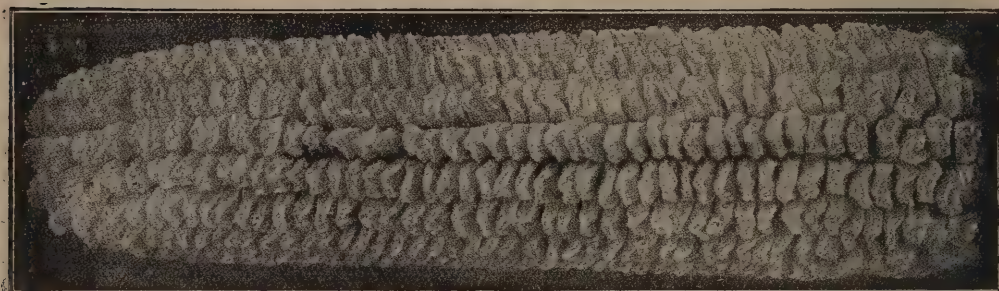
Per pkt	oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	1 lb
6d	1/-	3/-	10/-
6d	1/-	3/-	10/-
6d	1/-	3/-	10/-

Spinach.



	Prickly Spinach.	Melde or French Spinach.	New Zealand Spinach.
	Melde or French Spinach.—A tall-growing sort, producing an abundance of large leaves. Easy to cultivate as it is quite hardy ...		Per pkt oz $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1 lb
			6d 9d 1/3 4/-
	Prickly Spinach.—A winter variety. Sow with the first autumn rains in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 12 inches apart in the row		6d 9d 1/3 4/-
	New Zealand Spinach.—A valuable variety for summer growing, as it stands the dry weather well ...		6d 9d 1/3 4/-

Sweet or Sugar Corn.



Sweet Corn

	Per pkt	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1 lb
Early Mammoth. —Very large ears; fine quality; medium early ...	6d	1/-	1/9
Thorburn's Early White Perfection. —A comparatively new second-early sort, producing good-sized ears 6 to 7 inches in length, of beautiful shape and almost pure white. Very small cob. It is a remarkable yielder, very sweet and a fine pure type without flint or glaze. It is undoubtedly the best second-early white Sweet Corn yet introduced...	6d	1/-	1/9
Country Gentleman. —Most popular of all the sugar corns for main crop for the home garden. Makes a good-sized ear and has a small cob, deep grains; excellent, tender and sweet, and of delicious table quality ...	6d	1/-	1/9
White Evergreen. —Produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round sugar corn in cultivation ...	6d	1/-	1/9

Sea Kale.

Culture.—Prepare the bed by deep trenching and supply a heavy dressing of good farmyard manure supplemented by a dressing of Starke's Superior Garden Fertilizer. As an autumn dressing a sprinkling of salt is also beneficial. The plants may be placed three feet apart when transplanted from the seed bed and early in the second season of their growth are covered with boxes or other suitable covering in order to blanch the leaves before cutting. After cutting the covering is removed and the plants allowed to recover for another season. Sow in the early Spring. Per pkt 6d; per oz 1/-; 10/- per lb.



Webbs' Imperial Purple Top Swede.

Swede.

Webbs' Imperial Purple Top.—

A great favourite as it is of excellent size and good quality. Per oz 6d; per lb 2/6

Sutton's Champion.—A good

standard sort, purple top, yellow flesh. Per oz 6d; per lb 2/6

Giant King.—A magnificent variety

of tankard shape, purple top, and rich yellow flesh. Grows to a splendid size; excellent quality; early; hardy; and a splendid cropper. Per oz 6d; 1 lb 2/6

Kangaroo Bronze Top.—A bronze

top, yellow-fleshed variety. Per oz 6d; per lb 2/6

Turnip.



Early White Strap Leaf Turnip.

Early Snowball.—Small and of

rapid growth, pure white. A splendid garden turnip. Per pkt 6d; ¼ lb 1/-; 1 lb 2/6; 5 lbs 10/-

Early Six Weeks.—A quick-growing

variety of excellent quality. Per pkt 6d; ¼ lb 1/-; 1 lb 3/6; 5 lbs 12/6

Early White Strap Leaf.—A good

early, white, flat sort. An old favourite. Suitable for hot climates. Per pkt 6d; ¼ lb 1/-; 1 lb 2/6; 5 lbs 10/-

APPRECIATIONS.

Queenstown, 7th April, 1916.

Glad to say the Six Weeks Turnip Seed we obtained from you some time ago has proved a splendid success. They are a right good line.

Kenilworth, Cape.

Please send me a packet of Curled Neapolitan Lettuce seed. I had some from you a year or so ago and it was very good.

Stellenbosch, C.P.

I have found the Bujukdere Melon good for export.

Tomato.

Chalk's Jewel.—Extra early in maturity; a heavy cropper, with fruits of large size and sweet flavour. It is of bright red or scarlet colour, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, but distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tender sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is very rapidly growing in favour everywhere. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Crimson Cushion.—Extra large, handsome, bright crimson. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-



Livingston's Coreless.

—A decided acquisition to our list of tomatoes. Colour bright red; in shape almost round, being of about the same diameter each way; very productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are marketable size, many of them

Livingston's Coreless Tomato.

quite large, 12 to 15 ounces. It is globe shaped, full at the stem end, and of a most perfect shape for either slicing or canning. Ripens all the way through and right up under the stem. Is a strong grower and big cropper. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Holmes' Supreme.—Second early, prolific bearer, large, smooth, round. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Bonnie Best Tomato.—A new extra early tomato which promises to become the most popular early market and shipping tomato in cultivation. In colour it is an intense scarlet, the very best colour for the table, market or canning, and it ripens evenly all over up to the stem. It is ideal in shape, round, slightly flattened at the end, but thicker through than most other tomatoes. Its great characteristic, however, is its uniformity of size and smoothness in shape. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Ponderosa.—Scarlet, very large. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Mikado.—Purplish red; large, smooth and solid. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Golden Queen.—Smooth, golden yellow. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-



Mikado Tomato

Tomato—*continued.*

Wood's Improved Beauty.—We recommend this variety very strongly. It is one of the best and most productive main crop tomatoes and is the result of careful selection and improvement. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we confidently believe this is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-



Red Pear Tomato
ful bearer. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Red Pear.—Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; 1 lb 18/6

Tuckwood's Favourite.—Very early, beautifully smooth and round, strong plants of open growth and not too leafy, allowing the fruit to ripen up well. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

Up-to-Date.—Second-early, vigorous grower, good shape, wonder-

Yellow Pear.—Similar to Red Pear excepting in colour. Per pkt 6d; per oz 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 8/6; 1 lb 30/-

APPRECIATIONS.

Bathurst, C.P.
I also wish to state that I am highly pleased with the Tomato seeds (Livingstone's Coreless and Up-to-Date) I got from you last November. The seeds came up splendidly and I have now sent away close on 300 cases. Also your Onion seeds have come up well.

Kachas, Mariental Stat.,
Gibeon Dist.

My vegetable garden planted with your seeds looks a perfect Paradise at present.

Talana Hill, Wellington,
16/10/16.

Thanking you for prompt attention. Both Lucerne and Tomato Seeds are giving good results.

We pay postage on SIXPENNY PACKETS of seeds to any address in South Africa. For Rhodesia and British Bechuanaland Protectorate, not less than twelve packets must be ordered at one time to secure this privilege. For all other parts, six packets or more may be ordered at one time.

New Zealand Flax.

(*Phormium tenax*, J. R. & G Forster.)

The Flax-Lily of New Zealand. Grows up to 4,000 ft. altitude and is frost resistant. The leaves, torn into shreds, make splendid cordage for garden and vineyard work, and the plant is a most valuable one for fibre which fetches good prices on the European markets. Seed, per oz 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; per lb 20/-

Horticultural Calendar.

We are frequently asked for a Calendar giving the time for sowing Vegetable Seeds. Unfortunately, it is impossible, in a country of such varied conditions as this, to give information that will apply equally to all parts.

This Catalogue circulates throughout South Africa and advice based on the climatic conditions of one district would be misleading in many others.

Some of the better known Vegetables are sown from January to December in some part or other. Tomatoes, for instance, though not hardy, are grown in the winter in some parts of the Transvaal and probably elsewhere, while here in the Western Cape Province, though frosts are not severe, the plant can not be successfully carried through the winter excepting in the most sheltered situations and this is never attempted.

Cultural notes are printed for several of the less known varieties of Vegetables, but even these should be read with a due regard to local conditions.

Under the circumstances, we believe we can best serve inexperienced clients by giving a classification of Vegetables according to frost resisting qualities. This classification must necessarily be approximate, but we hope it will, nevertheless, be a useful guide to the amateur for sowing time. Experienced growers will, of course, rely on their own experience.

HARDY.

Broad Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Kale, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Swede.

SEMI-HARDY.

Globe Artichoke, Scarlet Runner Beans, Beet, Spinach Beet, Chervil, Chicory, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Pepper, Potatoes, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzoneria, Turnip.

TENDER.

Jerusalem Artichokes, Asparagus, Dwarf Beans, Lima Beans, Runner Beans, Hyacinth Bean, Sugar Beans, Cardoon, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Gooseberry, Guada Bean, Musk Melon, Water Melon, Narrah Fruit, Pop Corn, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Corn, Sea Kale, Tomato.

FLOWER SEEDS.



Aquilegia, Long Spurred Hybrids.

***Aquilegia Chrysantha* (Columbine).**—Lovely golden yellow and very ornamental. Per pkt 6d ; oz 42/-

— **Long-Spurred Hybrids (Columbine).**—Very choice, mixed. (See illustration). Per pkt 6d ; oz 80/-

This genus is one of the most beautiful things of the garden. The varieties obtainable from seed are without number and of the most varied hues ; useful for beds and cut flowers.

***Amaranthus Caudatus* (Love-lies-bleeding).**—Graceful pot and border plants, very distinctive. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

— ***Hypochondriacus* (Love-lies-bleeding).**—Graceful pot and border plants, very distinctive. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

***Anemone Coronaria*.**—This strain produces many large and brilliant, double and single flowers of various shades ; lovely shades of red, white, blue, purple, etc., very useful for cut flowers. Per pkt 6d ; oz 6/-



Aster, Splendid Comet.

Aster, Splendid Comet.—Giant mixed ; all colours. As will be seen from the illustration this variety is a great improvement on the old sorts and very decorative. Per pkt 6d ; oz 8/6

— **Kelway's Pride of the West.**—Magnificent variety, pure white, as large as a Japanese Chrysanthemum. It has long stiff stems and branching habit and is the largest pure white Aster for cut flowers. Per pkt 6d ; oz 17/6

— **Ostrich Feather.**—A lovely flower similar to Comet, of immense size, very long loosely-formed petals, very floriferous and of branching habit ; all colours, mixed ; a great favourite for decorative purposes. Per pkt 6d ; oz 6/-

— **Globe Quilled.**—All shades ; for bedding and cut flowers. There is nothing in existence approaching it. The varieties are handsome and distinct and the flowers are all perfectly semi-globular and up to Exhibition standard. Per pkt 6d ; oz 5/-



Aster, Improved Victoria.

Aster, Victoria.—Improved mixed, all shades; fine for pot culture and bedding; reflexed. Per pkt 6d; oz 17/6

The Aster is one of the most popular flowers in existence and owing to the great attention paid to it in recent years has been wonderfully improved. It is of low-growing habit and makes the finest border plants and is unsurpassed for table decorations.

Antirrhinum Majus (Snapdragon).—Large-flowered, Kelway's choicest named varieties, mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 13/6

— **Nanum (Snapdragon).**—Semi-dwarf or intermediate, mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 13/6

— **Tom Thumb (Snapdragon).**—Kelway's choicest. Per pkt 6d; oz 13/6

The brilliancy of colour and free-flowering qualities of this fine strain make it a popular favourite in South Africa: a grand flower for bedding or borders.

Balsam, Marvellous Camellia-Flowered.—Fine double mixed, of tender habit and should be kept from frosts; a lovely bedding plant and one of the most brilliant summer flowers. Per pkt 6d; oz 4/-

Bartonia Aurea.—Golden yellow, very fine and showy. Per pkt 6d;
oz 4/-

Bellis Perennis (Double Daisies).—Well known spring bedding plants. Red, white, and red and white, mixed, hardy perennials. Per pkt 6d;
oz 2 1/-



Calliopsis grandiflora (Coreopsis).

Calliopsis Grandiflora (Coreopsis).—Bright yellow flowers, splendid for cutting; hardy perennial. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Tinctoria.**—Yellow and brown. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-

— **Annual Mixed.**—Good varieties, continuous flowering. Per pkt 6d;
oz 1/6

— **Radiata, Tiger Star.**—Very showy. Per pkt 6d; oz 15/-

These handsome plants deserve extended cultivation, the colours of the flowers being brilliant and of long duration; hardy annuals.

Candytuft, Fine Mixed.—Very useful for edging borders. Per pkt 6d;
oz 1/6

— **Giant Hyacinth-Flowered.**—White, blooms 7" long with 120 florets to a spike. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Little Prince (Iberis coronaria princeps).**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers, freely produced candelabra-wise; extremely robust and enduring in bloom; very dwarf. In masses it gives a fine effect and is a fine pot plant. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6

Very popular, free-flowering hardy annuals, well adapted for borders, beds and edgings and valuable for bouquets.

Celosia Plumosa Grandiflora (Feathered Cockscomb).—Magnificent new sort, mixed, long feathery plumes of crimson, yellow, cream, pink, etc., useful for table and greenhouse decoration. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6



Canterbury Bells.

- Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed.**—Hardy biennials, suitable for shrubby borders; very imposing and pretty. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- Clematis, Mixed Hybrids.**—A valuable climbing plant for training over arbours and trellises, hardy perennial. Per pkt 6d; oz 10/-
- Convolvulus Major, Morning Glory (Ipomœa).**—Fine climbers for trellises, arbours, verandahs, etc., mixed; blue, crimson, white and striped. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6
- **Minor, Mixed.**—Fine for bedding plants and useful for borders. These bright and handsome flowers create a fine display throughout the summer. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6
- Cosmos, Mammoth Mixed.**—A charming race of hardy annuals growing about 2 ft. high and easily cultivated all over South Africa. The flowers are borne in great profusion and are unsurpassed for cutting purposes; very popular. They last well in water and are most effective. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/9
- Chrysanthemum, Annual Single Mixed.**—These flowers are very useful for bedding or borders and are much used for brightening shrubberies. Their value is great for cut flowers; white, yellow, crimson, with rings of violet, brown and crimson. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- **Burridgeanum.**—Crimson and white. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- **Carinatum (or Tricolour) Chamaeleon.**—Large-flowered light coppery bronze, with a bright purplish crimson zone during the first few days, the blackish purple disc being surrounded by a golden yellow circle; a few days later the coppery bronze changes to a clear yellow. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- **Evening Star.**—Pure golden yellow flowers 3 to 4 inches across and very lasting. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- **Morning Star.**—Most unique and striking in colour, a pretty shade of primrose, with large flowers and very fine blooms. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6



Carnation, Choicest Border.

Carnation, Margarita.—Invaluable for their delicious scent and abundance of bloom; all colours; flowers in six months from time of sowing; clove scented; all shades of red, yellow and white. Per pkt 6d; oz 10/-

— **Choicest Border Strain.**—Mixed, all colours; hardy perennial, very showy and useful. Per pkt 6d; oz 22/6

Clarkia, Purple King.—Per pkt 6d; oz 4/-

— **Salmon Queen.**—Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6

— **Double White.**—Per pkt 6d; oz 6/-

— **Elegans Mixed.**—Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-

} Very useful and easy of cultivation; suitable for growing in beds or patches; hardy annuals.

Dahlia, Kelway's Exhibition, Single Mixed.—Per pkt 6d; oz 7/6

— **Kelway's Exhibition, Double Mixed.**—Per pkt 6d; oz 22/6

— **Kelway's Exhibition, Double Cactus Mixed.**—Per pkt 6d; oz 26/-

Saved from the best standard varieties; grand for cut blooms and unsurpassed for the back lines of beds or shrubberies. Our seed will produce magnificent blooms of extra large size, in a great variety of colours and equal to the finest named kinds.

Delphinium, Choice Hardy Hybrids, Mixed.—Per pkt 6d; oz 40/-

— **Ordinary Mixed.**—Hardy perennial. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

When established the spikes of bloom attain a height of 4 to 6 ft. and are covered with flowers of all shades of blue.



Centaurea cyanus minor. (Cornflower).

Centaurea Cyanus Minor, Emperor William (Cornflower).—Blue. Per pkt 6d; oz 4/-

— **Cyanus Minor, White (Cornflower).**—Suitable for beds and borders and valuable for cutting. Per pkt 6d; oz 4/-

— **Cyanus Minor, Rose (Cornflower).**—Suitable for beds and borders and valuable for cutting. Per pkt 6d; oz 4/-

— **Cyanus Minor, Mixed (Cornflower).**—Suitable for beds and borders and valuable for cutting. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/9

Digitalis, Spotted (Foxglove)—Very handsome white spotted purple. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6

— **Finest Mixed (Foxglove).**—Yellow, white, purple and spotted. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6

Very beautiful and showy for borders and shrubberies.



Chin-cher-in-chee.

Chin-cher-in-chee (*Ornithogalum Thyrsoides* album).—We have secured a particularly fine strain of this beautiful South African flower which is highly appreciated in Europe for its superb beauty and the wonderfully long life of the cut flowers which may be kept for six weeks or more, during which time they continue to grow from the nourishment stored in the stems. The flowers are consequently admirably suited for sending great distances and if picked at the right stage will arrive at destination more beautiful than when despatched. Bulbs only, 6d each, 4/6 per dozen, post free.

Escholtzia Californica, Rose Cardinal.—Showy rosy flowers. Per pkt 6d ; oz 4/6

— **Californica, Mixed.**—White, yellow, rose, orange, etc. Per pkt 6d ; oz 2/-

This beautiful flower should receive more attention from flower lovers in South Africa as it grows well in the driest situations and is splendid for table decoration.

Egg Plant or Aubergine (*Solanum ovigerum*).—Very ornamental for pot plants and valuable for flower border ; suitable for garnishing, tender annuals, mixed. Per pkt 6d ; oz 3/6

Godetia, Duchess of Albany.—Fine White. Per pkt 6d ; oz 3/6

— **Lady Albermarle.**—Crimson Rose. Per pkt 6d ; oz 2/6

— **Mixed.**—Per pkt 6d ; oz 2/6

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of annuals which are extremely hardy and easy of cultivation ; should be grown in every garden ; hardy annuals.

Gaillardia, Kelway's Mixed.—Choice Exhibition and border strain, very beautiful. Per pkt 6d ; oz 55/-

These beautiful flowers are amongst the most successful improvements of recent years. Their brilliance is unsurpassed by that of any other hardy perennial plant and they are simply invaluable amongst cut flowers on account of retaining their beauty for such a long time after being gathered. The handsome blossoms are also very enduring on the plant and the more severe the drought and the greater scarcity of other flowers the more the utility of these perennial Gaillardias is demonstrated. They give abundant blossoms the same year as planted and make a bold effect in groups.



Dianthus Heddwegii.

These most beautiful flowers are becoming increasingly popular and for bedding purposes are unsurpassed. The colours vary from richest crimson to pure white.

- Dianthus Chinensis, Single Mixed (Indian Pink).**—Brilliantly coloured flowers produced in greatest profusion. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- **Chinensis, Double Mixed (Indian Pink).**—Brilliantly coloured flowers produced in greatest profusion. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/-
- **Heddwegii, Single Mixed (Indian Pink).**—Brilliantly coloured flowers produced in greatest profusion. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6
- **Heddwegii, Double Mixed (Indian Pink).**—Brilliantly coloured flowers produced in greatest profusion. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/6

Gypsophylla Elegans.—Mixed, white and rose. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Very graceful and attractive plants for the edgings of beds, useful for cut flowers and hanging baskets.

Helianthus, Miniature (Baby Sunflower).—Very useful for shrubberies, stands a lot of drought and is useful for table decorations. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

Heliotrope.—Beautifully scented; a great acquisition to any garden; purple white, lavender, etc., mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 16/-

Hollyhock, Choice Model.—Double flowers, crimson, white, yellow, rose, etc., mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 7/6

Very effective for the back lines of borders; grand handsome plants.

Kochia Trichophylla (Improved Summer Cypress).—Per pkt 6d; oz 5/-

A rapid-growing, hardy annual; foliage green, turning to fiery red in autumn; very ornamental on the lawn; 2 to 3 ft. in height.

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana).—Per pkt 6d; oz 8/6

A perennial climber from Japan; fine when once established, often growing 40 feet in a season. Purplish violet, fragrant wistaria-like flowers; good foliage.



Larkspur, Rocket.

Larkspur or Annual Delphinium, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.—Fine for cut flowers and for mixed border; all colours, very dainty. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— or **Annual Delphinium, Giant Hyacinth-Flowered, Mixed.**—Fine for cut flowers or for mixed border; all colours very dainty. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— or **Annual Delphinium, Tall Branching, Mixed.**—Fine for cut flowers or for mixed border; all colours, very dainty. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

These well-known interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth; hardy annuals

Leptosyne Stillmani.—Golden yellow Marguerite. Very early; useful for cut flowers. Per pkt 6d.

Lobelia, Crystal Palace Compacta.—Deep blue, very beautiful. Per pkt 6d; oz 22/6

— **White Gem.**—Pure white. Per pkt 6d; oz 10/6

Well known for their great value on account of their free-flowering qualities and effective appearance. Indispensable for edgings.



Mignonette, Machet.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Everlasting Pea).—
Red. Per pkt
6d; oz 4/-

— **Latifolius Albus** (Everlasting Pea).—
Pure White.
Per pkt 6d; oz
2/9

— **Latifolius, Pink Beauty** (Everlasting Pea).—
Rose, an entirely new
break. Per
pkt 6d; oz 3/6

A great favourite
for trellises, ver-
andahs, etc.;
very useful also for
cut flowers.

Lupinus, Annual, Blue.—Per pkt
6d; oz 1/6

— **Perennial, Mixed.**—Per pkt
6d; oz 3/-

— **Polyphyllus Albus, White.**—
Per pkt 6d; oz
2/-

— **Somerset (Polyphyllus).**—Soft yellow, splendid for bold massing; very
unique and a great acquisition. Per pkt 6d; oz 17/6

— **Snow Queen (Polyphyllus).**—Very handsome, herbaceous. Per pkt
6d; oz 17/6

Very handsome hardy perennial; forms dense bunches and a blaze of
colour; mixed, blue, white, rose, purple, buff, etc.

Marigold, African Lemon & Orange.—Very choice. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **French Gold Striped.**—Produces blooms of large size, elegantly striped
in a regular manner. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

These splendid plants are well known and very useful.

Mathiola Bicornis (Night-scented Stock).—Very sweet in the evening;
hardy annual, lilac. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

Mignonette Machet.—Very choice large-flowering yellow of pyramidal habit.
Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Crimson Giant.**—Choice large-flowered red, strong-growing variety of
delicious fragrance. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

— **Large Flowered.**—Yellow and green, one of the best. Per pkt 6d;
oz 1/3

Sweet scented hardy annuals that are well known and universally admired.



Shirley Poppy, delicate colours, re-selected. (See page 96).

- Musk.**—A very sweet-scented half hardy perennial; 6 inches, a great favourite for pot plants. Per pkt 6d; oz 15/-
- Myosotis Alpestris, Blue (Forget-me-not).**—Charming variety. Per pkt 6d; oz 4/6
- **Alpestris Alba, White (Forget-me-not).**—Charming variety. Per pkt 6d; oz 5/-
- **Dissitiflora.**—Brilliant blue; the largest. Per pkt 6d; oz 36/-
Charming little flowers for Spring Gardening. Hardy Perennials.
- Nasturtium, Tall Mixed.**—Collection of fine varieties, all colours, particularly suitable for verandahs, trellises, etc.; fine climbers. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-
- **Dwarf Mixed.**—Fine collection of named varieties, lovely glowing colours; grand for borders. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-
- **Empress of India.**—Deep crimson, very popular. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-
- **Dwarf Ryburgh Perfection.**—New variety with variegated foliage, scarlet flowers. A fine novelty with leaves marked with silver, gold and green. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/9

A very showy class of plant well known and most useful for bedding or edgings. For beauty and profusion of bloom on dry or poor soils they are unequalled, and are splendid for town gardens and brighten shady corners.



Stock, Intermediate, Autumn Flowering. (See page 97).

Pæony, Mixed.—These beautiful herbaceous flowers are amongst the most popular plants now grown but take a long time coming to the flowering stage from seed. There is no other plant that will make such a magnificent display of colour, or give so much satisfaction in return for the trouble involved in its cultivation. They stand the severest frost and biting winds and the delightful perfume of some of the choicer varieties make them very valuable. Per pkt 6d; oz 7/6

Passiflora Cœrulea (Passion Flowers).—Elegant climbers producing showy flowers in profusion. Hardy perennials. Per pkt 6d; oz 10/-



Stock, Large-Flowering Ten Week. (See page 97).

Pansy, Snow Queen.—Pure satiny white unsurpassed for profusion of bloom, perfection of form and purity of colour. Per pkt 6d ; oz 12/6

— **Bedding Mixed.**—Choice mixed varieties, every colour ; grand bedding plants. Per pkt 6d ; oz 5/-

— **Masterpiece Blotched.**—A strain of very large flowers with wavy or folded petals ; this characteristic gives them a very full appearance in beds or borders. This strain contains tints seldom found in other kinds. Per pkt 6d ; oz 35/-

— **Trimardeau Giant.**—All colours ; superb variety ; lovely range of immense blossoms. Per pkt 6d ; oz 12/6

One of the popular plants for bedding purposes flowering in abundance the whole of the summer.

Pentstemon, Choice Hybrid.—Finest mixed, very showy. Per pkt 6d ; oz 50/-

This grand flower is receiving a lot of attention as it gives good results in South Africa for the trouble involved. It is a great acquisition and consists of a wonderful variety of beautiful colours.



Sweet William, Auricula-eyed, mixed. (See page 97).

Petunia, Model Grandiflora, Single.—Flowers are of great size and most handsomely blotched and striped. Per pkt 1/-; oz £10.

— **Model Grandiflora, Double.**—Very beautiful flowers particularly suitable for indoor cultivation. Per pkt 2/6; oz £40.

These handsome bedding plants are becoming increasingly popular and contrast charmingly with Geraniums, Verbenas, etc., and are very effective as pot plants. They flower right through the summer.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed.—A fine collection of varieties extremely brilliant and beautiful. Per pkt 6d; oz 12/6

— **Drummondii, Extra Dwarf Mixed.**—Kelway's choicest saved from the best named sorts; dwarf habit. Per pkt 6d; oz 15/-

— **Drummondii Cuspidata.**—Star-shaped flowers; new and very beautiful variety, lovely colourings. Per pkt 6d; oz 20/

Deservedly one of the most popular half hardy annuals for bedding, having all shades of scarlet, white, rose, purple, etc., and producing a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Seed should be sown early to produce the best results.

Platycodon Grandiflorum (Wahlenbergia).—Large Chinese Bellflower. Deep blue; 2 ft. Per pkt 6d; oz 12/6.

— **Album.**—White; 2 ft. Per pkt 6d; oz 12/6.

Handsome hardy perennials that do best in light, dry situations; bushy growth; bear large, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion.



Wallflower, Cloth of Gold. (See page 98).

Poppy, Shirley.—(See illustration). The Shirley is exceedingly delicate and popular of the finest re-selected quality. Lovely colourings flaked and edged with white. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Pæony Flowered.**—Double mixed; choice named varieties, all colours, very brilliant; a decided acquisition. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3

Showy, free-flowering plants of rich and varied colours; useful for shrubby borders; hardy annuals.

Portulaca, Improved Single, Mixed.—Per pkt 6d; oz 5/-

— **Double Mixed.**—Dazzling colours. Per pkt 6d; oz 15/-

Remarkable for brilliancy and richness of colours. Admirably adapted for beds, clumps or edgings, having dwarf, compact habit. Their profusion of bloom makes a highly attractive display.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Golden Feather).—An ornamental flowered plant, particularly adapted for borders. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

Primula, Perfect Model.—Single mixed. Per pkt 1/-; oz £20.

Unexcelled as a conservatory and house plant. Lovely flowers.

Ranunculus Superbissimus.—Mixed, all colours, lovely shades. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-

Well known for their gorgeous blossoms.

Salpiglossis, Mixed.—Great variety of colours. Per pkt 6d ; oz 8/6

These extremely beautiful half hardy annuals are much appreciated for their magnificent colours and superb markings of their flowers. They grow splendidly and are a grand addition to the garden.

Scabious, Annual Mixed (*Scabiosa candissima*).—All colours, sweet scented. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

Very fine border plant, most useful for cut flowers.

Schizanthus, Mixed (The Poor Man's Orchid).—All colours ; give continuously successive crops right through the Summer and with the utmost profusion. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/9

New Dwarf, large-flowered hybrid, very free and of easy culture. Few annuals are as beautiful and floriferous as this.

Stock, Large-Flowering Ten-Week.—Mixed, all colours and of the finest quality. Per pkt 6d ; oz 7/6

— **Brompton Mixed.**—Spring-flowering, best named varieties, splendid strains. Per pkt 6d ; oz 12/6

— **Intermediate Mixed.**—(See illustration). A cross between Ten-week and Brompton. The finest it is possible to get and will give the largest percentage of double flowers. Per pkt 6d ; oz 35/-

— **Dwarf Beautiful Bedding.**—All colours and shades, of dwarf habit, splendid for borders. Per pkt 6d ; oz 25/-

— **Princess Alice.**—A charming branching variety bearing splendid spikes of pure white flowers, fine for cut flowers. Per pkt 6d ; oz 25/-

As pot plants and for the open border have few equals ; well-known and deservedly popular.

Sunflower, Tall Single-Flowered (*Helianthus*).—Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

— **Tall Double-Flowered (*Helianthus*).**—Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

— **Stella (*Helianthus*).**—Large flowers of graceful appearance. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/9

— **Starke's Primrose (*Helianthus*).**—Lovely new variety ; very special. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

— **Miniature.**—Excellent for shrubberies, stands drought well and useful for table decorations. Per pkt 6d ; oz 2/6

Well known showy plants.

Sutherlandia Frutescens.—An indigenous shrub bearing a bright red flower and very ornamental when in bloom or when the seed pods are maturing. Easily grown and very useful. Per pkt 6d ; oz 4/6

Sweet William, Single Mixed.—All colours, Auricula-eyed. Per pkt 6d ; oz 2/6

— **Pink Beauty.**—Salmon Pink, a novelty. Per pkt 6d ; oz 10/-

— **Scarlet Beauty.**—Scarlet, 1½ ft., a novelty. Per pkt 6d ; oz 17/6

Fine border plant ; well-known and a great favourite. It remains in bloom a considerable time.

Tropæolum Canariense (*Canary Creeper*).—Beautiful creeper for verandahs, trellises, etc. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/6

— **Lobbianum, Spitfire.**—Brilliant Scarlet bedding plants increasingly popular. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

— **Fine Mixed.**—All colours, very floriferous. Per pkt 6d ; oz 1/-

Verbena, Kelway's Mammoth.—Mixed, lovely colours. Per pkt 6d ; oz 9/-

Very useful for borders and cut flowers, stands fair amount of drought and blooms very freely.

Virginian Stock.—Very pretty for edging borders, red, crimson, white, and yellow; mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Violet, Mixed.—One of the most popular flowers in cultivation. Per pkt 6d; oz 30/-

Wallflower, Double-Flowered Magnificent.—Mixed, all colours. Per pkt 6d; oz 20/-

— **Single-Flowered Brilliant.**—Mixed, all colours. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-

— **Single-Flowered Cloth of Gold.**—Bright golden (see illustration). Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Covent Garden Single-Flowered.**—Blood red, very beautiful. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

This beautiful sweet-scented border plant should be largely grown. Universal favourites.

Zinnia, Exhibition.—Very choice Exhibition, double-flowered, all colours, mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

— **Crispa Grandiflora.**—Beautiful double-flowered blossoms, curiously curled, all colours. Per pkt 6d; oz 3/-

Splendid plants for bedding; the flowers are large and beautifully formed, valuable for table bouquets, etc., having rich and striking colours.

Nemesia Strumosa.—A charming annual; flowers profusely; richly coloured and ranging from white and pink to orange and deep crimson.

Sweet Peas.

(*Lathyrus odoratus*.)

This increasingly popular plant, more used year by year on account of the loveliness of the Novelties annually introduced, is extremely useful in the garden and as a cut flower. It is finely scented, bears an abundance of blossom and thrives well in town gardens.

LARGE-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.

Rainbow Mixture.—The very finest of the new varieties, every colour as below, mixed. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/3

Apple Blossom.—Rose and blush, beautifully shaded. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

Aurora.—Extra large, standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

America.—Bright blood red striped white, very distinct. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Black Michael.—Dark bronzy chocolate, wings purplish. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Blanche Ferry.—Carmine-rose with white wings. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Blanche Burpee.—Snowy white, a fine large flower. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Countess of Radnor.—Lovely delicate mauve. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Duke of Westminster.—Rosy maroon and violet purple. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

Hon. F. Bouverie.—Standard flesh-pink, wings rosy-buff. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Deep primrose-yellow, grand flower. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Janet Scott.—Deep pink, a fine large flower. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

King Edward VII.—A fine self-coloured bright crimson. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Lord Nelson.—A fine, rich, bright blue. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Miss Willmott.—Orange pink, one of the finest. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Othello.—Fine, deep maroon. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Prince Olaf.—White, striped and mottled with blue. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Salopian.—Very fine, sun-proof scarlet. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/-

Senator.—Maroon and violet striped on white. Per pkt 6d; oz 1/6

Sweet Peas—*continued.*

SPENCER VARIETIES.

- Black Knight Spencer.**—Shining deep maroon, splendid. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- Clara Curtis Spencer.**—A beautiful cream-yellow; large waved flower. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- Flora Norton Spencer.**—Bright blue, slightly tinged with purple. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- Helen Lewis Spencer.**—A very fine orange pink; most showy. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- John Ingman Spencer.**—Rose-carmine; large fluted flowers. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
- King Edward Spencer.**—A lovely self-coloured bright crimson. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- Mrs. Charles Foster Spencer.**—Lavender flushed pale rose. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/-
- Phyllis Unwin (Spencer).**—Deep carmine-rose. Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6

WINTER-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

Winter-flowering Sweet Peas when first introduced did not become popular on account of the poor quality of the blooms. Through careful selection the strain now includes many of the large-flowering Spencer type late varieties, and is equal to them in every respect, with the great advantage of a much longer period of bloom.

To grow Winter Flowering Sweet Peas to advantage, seed should be planted about Christmas, or as early as possible in January. The ground should be well trenched, and some good, well rotted cow manure worked into the soil. It should also be given a good soaking before the seed is planted.

The seedlings can either be raised in boxes, or the seed sown where the young plants are to remain. We recommend, to obtain the best results, allowing from 15 to 18 inches between each plant. When the young seedlings are large enough they should be tied to a trellis or wire netting on which to climb.

If the ground is properly prepared, no liquid manure is required until the plants come into bud. In the meantime, however, it is necessary that the ground should be well worked and weeds kept down. When the buds first appear, water with liquid cow manure and Sulphate of Iron alternately, about every 5 or 6 days. The former increases the size and quantity of the blooms, and the Sulphate of Iron, while also acting in this way, improves the intensity of the colour.

The flowers must be picked and not allowed to go to seed, otherwise the blooming period is considerably reduced.

Grandiflora Type, Mixed.	...	...	Per pkt 6d; oz 2/6
Spencer Type, Mixed.	...	...	Per pkt 6d; oz 12/6

Oost Roode. B.S.W.A.

From one bag of Seed Wheat (Gluyas Early) I got in 63 bags (200 lbs). Considering the soil is red duin sand, I consider the result excellent; but my success with crop is mainly due to the excellent seed, Whale Bone Fertilizer and Kudu-Formal (for smut) from your firm which acted A1.

CHOICE ROSES

Specially grown for us by the well-known firm of
Chas. Ayres.



We have made special arrangements with the well-known firm of **Chas. Ayres** by which we will be able to supply in season a splendid selection of **Choice Roses** including many excellent varieties in addition to those listed here. At the time of printing this catalogue it is impossible to make a complete list, but this will be issued specially towards the commencement of the season and any orders left with us in the meantime for our selection, or according to your own selection from the following list, will receive special attention.

The stock includes all the

Best and Choicest Named Varieties in TEAS, HYBRID TEAS HYBRID PERPETUALS CLIMBERS and RAMBLERS

Strong Healthy Plants from Open Ground during JUNE,
JULY and AUGUST.

2/- each. 18/- per dozen.

One dozen plants packed and sent by Agricultural Post within the
Union or to South-West Africa 1/- extra; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen or less 9d.
extra for packing and postage.

The following are a few of the many excellent varieties we anticipate
being able to supply

Teas.

This favourite section of the family objects to receiving much attention
from the pruning knife. The plants delight rather in being allowed to grow
in good-sized bushes. Be particular in removing all dead twigs and branches
with a clean cut, close up to the live wood. There is usually to be found in
and about the centre of the bush a lot of small weak wood; these seldom or
never bear flowers, and receive sap that would be made better use of in the
stronger growth. Remove these very small weak shoots, and with the excep-
tion of a very strong shoot here and there to be shortened back, just to keep
the bush somewhere in shape, and so as to more equally distribute the flow of
sap, no more pruning will be required for the Tea section.

Anna Oliver—Soft rosy flesh, base of petals darker. Pretty in bud, a
grand rose.

A. Hill Gray—Deep lemon yellow, with large and splendid flowers.

Archimede—Flesh-tinted pink, very free, strong grower. Still one of the
best.

Christine de Noire—Deep purplish red. One of the very best of the
Tea section.

Frieher von Marchall—Deep crimson, with long pointed buds. A
grand rose.

Lady Hillingdon—Rich canary yellow. Long pointed buds, a very fine
rose.

Marie van Houtte—Lemon yellow, streaked at times with rose. A
grand rose.

Marquise de Ganay—Silvery rose. Large and full, strong grower.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens—Pure white with fawn shading towards centre.
Long pointed bud.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot—Orange red, tinted carmine on a
yellow ground.

Sunburst—Orange yellow. With fine long pointed buds, a very fine rose.

White Mamon Cochet—A very beautiful rose, shaped just like the pink
form. A sport from "Mamon Cochet," superb and vigorous.

Hybrid Teas.

A beautiful class of comparatively recent introduction which combines many of the characteristics of the Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals. They combine the delicacy and beauty of form of the former with the robust growth of the latter. They should be pruned more vigorously than the Teas, especially if the finest blooms are required.

Beatrice—Rich pink, changing to pale flesh. Very pretty.

Blumenscheidt—Salmon yellow, outer petals shaded pink. Free and good grower.

Cynthia Forde—Rosy pink. Very pretty and free flowering.

Duchess of Wellington—Deep yellow, with a touch of crimson.

Earl of Gosford—Dark crimson, well formed flowers.

Ferniehurst—Suffused pure rosy coppery pink on fawn.

Florence H. Vitch—Brilliant scarlet, shaded with black. Fine stiff petals.

La France—Silvery pink. Large and full, no rose so sweet.

Madame Leon Constante—Creamy white. Very large and full.

Madame P. Euler—Silvery pink. Very large and full, a grand rose.

Mamie—Rosy-carmine, with distinct yellow zone at base of petals. Large full good exhibition form.

Mrs. Amy Hammond—A blend of ivory amber and apricot. Sweet scented.

Radiance—Carmine salmon, shaded orange. Strong grower.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

These require very different pruning to the Tea varieties; most of them are fairly strong growers, and throw up three or four stout growths each year. These should be cut back more than half their length, all dead wood and all very small weak shoots removed.

Captain Hayward—Scarlet crimson. Perfect form, sweetly perfumed, fine.

Dr. Hogg—Deep violet, nearest the blue in roses. Very beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki—Snow white, long buds opening to very large flowers. A gem.

Her Majesty—Bright satiny pink. Very large, one of the very best.

J. B. Clark—Very deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson.

Climbers and Ramblers.

These should be carefully looked over, and all dead wood cut out. Branches that flowered freely last season will look poor and exhausted, and should be removed and the young vigorous growth tied down in their places.

Ards Rover—Crimson shaded maroon. Large flowers, good stiff petals, strong grower.

Climbing Devoniensis—Cream to pale pink. Very fine in the bud.

Climbing sou de la Malmaison—Pale flesh, large double flowers. Very free.

Cloth of Gold—Rich sulphur yellow. One of the very best climbers.

Crimson Rambler—Flowers in clusters of rich crimson, deep green foliage.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink. Flowers in clusters, very sweet, strong grower.

Duchess of Auerstadt—Rich yellow. Fine large flowers, quite distinct.

Hiawatha—Rich crimson rambler with white centre. Very vigorous.

Lady Gay—Deep rich rose colour. In the way of Dorothy Perkins, but larger and deeper.

Madame Berard—Salmon rose. Quite distinct, with very handsome foliage.

Mons Desir—Deep crimson, shaded velvet. Good grower and quite distinct.

Reve D'or—Dark yellow. One of the very best climbers. In flower nearly the year round.

Trier—Creamy white rambler. Flowers in clusters.

W. A. Richardson—Rich orange yellow. In clusters, quite distinct.

PLANTAX.



Is a High-grade **Fertilizer** specially prepared **for Pot Plants**. It contains the plant food necessary to keep the plants growing vigorously and to promote sound and hardy structure.

Many growers are content to allow valuable plants to take their chance in the limited amount of soil contained in the ordinary flower pot without replenishment in any form. The best results can not possibly be obtained in this way. All plants need feeding and when the supply of nourishment naturally existing in the soil has been exhausted, it must be replenished or the plant will gradually die away.

PLANTAX is designed for this purpose and **to replenish** an old pot take a teaspoonful of the mixture for a 5-inch pot (other sizes in proportion); sprinkle this evenly over the surface of the soil and work it in by careful surface scarification.

In **re-potting** mix one part of **PLANTAX** to twelve parts of the fresh soil. Use this mixture for the outer parts that require filling up when the plant is transferred. A light sprinkling may also be applied to the surface as in the case of replenishing.

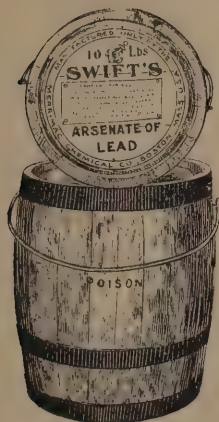
When **potting-off** plants in new soil entirely, use one part of **PLANTAX** to 30 parts of the soil.

PLANTAX may be used in lesser proportion than above and at frequent intervals with good results. Always apply with care. **PLANTAX** is **just right** for Pot Plants, nevertheless, it is possible to kill the plants with an overdose. Therefore, read carefully the suggestions we make and apply according to your best judgment also.

Price 1/- and 1/9 per tin.

SOME OTHER USEFUL FERTILIZERS:

Starke's Superior Garden Fertilizer
Starke's Special Chrysanthemum Fertilizer
Starke's Special Rose Fertilizer
Starke's Special Daffodil Fertilizer
Starke's Special Carnation Fertilizer
Starke's Special Sweet Pea Fertilizer



For All Leaf-eating Insects

SWIFT'S Arsenate of Lead

Is the Perfect Insecticide.

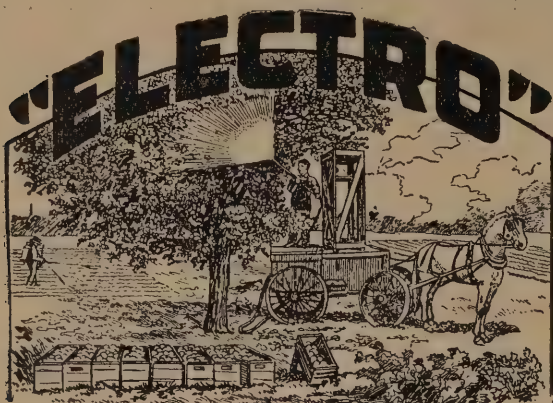
Swift's Arsenate of Lead comes in paste form, is safely handled and used without danger to man or beast in the process of application.

It mixes readily with water, being of about the same specific gravity as water, and therefore remains in suspension during its application, and is evenly applied. On account of its extreme fineness, it does not clog the spray-pump.

It is white in colour, and foliage sprayed with it can be distinguished at a glance. It can be used in any strength on the most delicate foliage or fruits without danger of injury to them.

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

FOR WET SPRAYING OR DUSTING.



Highest Arsenical Value.

"Electro" Arsenate of Lead Powder is guaranteed 31 to 33½% arsenic oxide, with the lowest possible amount of soluble arsenic—less than ⅓ of 1% (The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture allows 1½%). It cannot burn.

Mixes instantly with Water.

Because "Electro" Arsenate of Lead Powder is so fine, and so mechanically perfect, it mixes

instantly with water. When mixed it stays mixed. This means that it gives better distribution, and covers the leaf surface more perfectly. You do not find the material lying in the bottom of the spray tank as sediment, which stops the nozzles and is pure waste.

It is not Ground—A most Important Feature.

When you get an Arsenate of Lead that has been ground, you get last year's Lead that has been dried out. It is of crystalline composition, and after it is ground you have a powder that will not stick to foliage any more than will Paris Green. By the special process owned by the manufacturers it is possible to get an Arsenate of Lead Powder of such fineness that it doesn't have to be ground. Therefore, its sticking powers are not injured in the least.

Apply Dry "Electro" Arsenate of Lead early in the morning, when the dew is on the foliage or right after a rain. The use of ground phosphate rock with this will tend to make the material run more freely.

Price: 1 lb cartons 3/-; kegs—6 lbs 14/6, 12½ lbs 25/-, 25 lbs 48/-, 50 lbs 86/-, 100 lbs 172/6

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. CANADA AND AUSTRALASIA

SCALECIDE

WITH FUNGICIDE
FOR ALL SOFT-BODIED SUCKING INSECTS

THE TREE SAYER

B. G. PRATT COMPANY
M.F.O. CHEMISTS
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

There is **but one great dormant spray** that has stood the test of time. It is the **one and only**

"SCALECIDE"

WITH FUNGICIDE

If a fruit grower has ever failed to get results with it, he has only himself to blame, for no spray yet devised is **as simple, as safe, or as effective**; doing **more** to clean up a tree when the leaves are off than any other oil spray.

Why? Because "SCALECIDE" is the **only oil spray** that contains **distinct fungicidal properties** when used at dormant strengths (1 gallon to 15 gallons of water). Being of an oily nature it creeps down into the **crevices** and the **rough bark** of the trees, and also the **fuzzy fruit spurs**, **destroying all scale insects** and the **spores of fungi** that are hidden there, which only await warm and favourable weather to begin to multiply; even destroying some forms of **canker** on the trunks and limbs of the trees. It **greases the eggs of insects**, **preventing most of them from hatching**. It **penetrates the cocoons** of insects like the **codling moth, bud-moth and case-bearer**; **unsealing and destroying the eggs** of the **leaf roller and tent caterpillar**.

American Gallons Only (1 American gall. = 5/6ths Imperial gall.)

Quart Cans	...	2/9	2 x 5 Gallon Cans	...	4/6	} Per Gall.
Half Gallon Cans	...	4/6	30 Gallon Casks	...	4 6	
1 Gallon Cans	...	7/6	50 Gallon Casks	...	4/-	

"KATAKILLA"

Powder Insecticide Wash

READY FOR USE WHEN MIXED WITH COLD WATER.

For Green and Black Fly, Aphides of all kinds, Apple Sucker, Lygus Bug, Red Spider, Dolphin, Plant Lice, Woolly Aphis, Scale, &c., and it is also effective against Caterpillars, especially the Gooseberry Saw-Fly Caterpillar. It is free from Arsenic or Nicotine, and fruit or vegetables washed with it are in no way injured for use. It is invaluable as a general wash for

**FRUIT TREES and BUSHES, ROSES, PEAS, BEANS,
CABBAGES, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES,
and ALL HARDY PLANTS.**

It is harmless to the plant and harmless to those using it. This wash should be applied with a good powerful spray, and care taken to thoroughly wet in all parts the tree or plant that is being sprayed.

In cartons for 10 gallons, 1/6; in packets for 50 gallons, 3/6.

No Messing nor Leakage. Best Aphicide for Roses, Peach Trees, Cabbage, Tomato, Lucerne, &c.

The "Kudu" Wood Preservative

PAINT

the perches and all other woodwork in **POULTRY HOUSES, DOG KENNELS, STABLES** and similar structures. This preparation kills all vermin hiding in the crevices as well as their eggs and thus protects the occupants from the torments of these persistent foes. It remains effective for many months after application.

Price 6/6 per gallon



PAINT

the ends of joists and all woodwork touching or embedded in the walls of buildings. Also wooden fencing posts or any timber that has to be fixed in the ground or in concrete. The **PRESERVATIVE** action of this preparation continues for a very long period because of its great penetrating power.

Price 6/6 per gallon

Death to Red Mites and so-called Tampans in Poultry Houses

"CAPEX"

Concentrated Sulphur-Lime Solution, Sheep Dip and Tree Spray.

Every Sheep Farmer and Fruit Grower should use **"CAPEX"** **Concentrated Sulphur-Lime Sheep Dip and Tree Spray**. It is manufactured in South Africa and its composition is guaranteed by the manufacturers.

It offers several advantages over home-made and other preparations. For instance:

- (1) It saves the farmer the trouble and labour of mixing the dip or spray himself. There is no boiling to be done: all that is required is to add water in a certain proportion to the Concentrated Solution, according to instructions.
- (2) Its composition is guaranteed by the manufacturers and the risk of a worthless or injurious dip being used, owing to carelessness in mixing, or inferior quality of ingredients, is thus eliminated. "Capex" Concentrated Sulphur-Lime Sheep Dip and Tree Spray has been tried and approved by Government Experts of both the Division of Sheep and the Entomological Department.
- (3) The Solution being of constant composition, the risk of damage to wool is minimised, and the eradication of scab made more certain.
- (4) It provides the sheep farmer who is also a fruit grower with a mixture which he can use either as a sheep dip or tree spray, according to the degree of dilution.
- (5) Only ingredients of pure quality are used in the manufacture of the "Capex" Sulphur-Lime mixture, which is a clear liquid without sediment.
Fruit Growers who have suffered from their spraying pumps becoming choked up with the thick residue which is so often found in home-made dips or sprays (as the result of impure lime) will readily appreciate the advantage of using "Capex" Concentrated Sulphur-Lime Solution which is free from sludge.
- (6) It is always ready in a convenient form, and can be used at any time a Dip or Spray is required.
- (7) It mixes well with either brack or fresh water.

5 gallons of "CAPEX" Concentrated Sulphur-Lime Solution diluted according to instructions will give you **200 to 250 gallons of Dipping Fluid**, enough for 2 dippings of 100 to 125 sheep with full fleeces;

or

50 to 75 gallons of Tree-Spraying Fluid for Winter Spraying, according to local conditions;

or

250 to 400 gallons of Tree-Spraying Fluid for Summer Spraying, according to local conditions.

PRICES:

Tins containing 4 gallons (2 tins in case), 2/- per gallon.

Drums containing 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 gallons each respectively, 2/3 per gallon.

Can containing 1 gallon (6 cans in case), 4/- per gallon.

N.B.—These prices are f.o.r. Firgrove.

If sent from Mowbray, 3d. per gallon extra.

Less than case lots ex Mowbray 6d. per gallon extra.

Customers ordering drums are asked to leave the size of drum to our discretion, if possible, as there may happen to be a shortage of particular sizes.

Subject to 5 per cent. cash discount.

Tree Seeds.



Stone Pine at Fraserdale.

Kei Apple (*Aberia caffra*).—One of the best of hedge plants. Per oz 6d ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/3 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 2/- ; lb 3/9

Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*, var. *molissima*).—The most popular variety for wattle bark. Succeeds on sour veld. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 6d ; lb 9d ; 100 lbs 50/-



Kameeldoorn Pods

Kameeldoorn (*Acacia giraffæ*).—An indigenous tree, bearing a pod similar to that of the Algaroba Tree and which is much relished by all livestock and is a nutritious feed. Seed in the pod. Per lb 9d ; 5 lbs at 6d per lb.

Bloemhof, 6/11/16.

I had read the correspondence in connection with the Algaroba Tree, which of course included your (Mr. Bradfield's) letters, but at the time thought that the tree we have here quite equals it in value as a fodder-producing tree as well as in timber—I refer to what the Dutch call the "Kameel Doorn." When the pods drop off Cattle are always there and greedily devour every one. I have quite a forest of the Kameel Doorn. Thanks very much for the Locust Tree Seeds. I have given them to our old gardener to plant.

Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*).—Also an excellent variety for bark production. Per lb 9d ; 25 lbs at 7d

Port Jackson Wattle (*Acacia Saligna*).—Quick growing and hardy throughout almost the whole of South Africa. Makes useful tanning bark. Per lb 6d ; 25 lbs at 5d ; 100 lbs at 4d

Buchu (*Barosma betulina*).—Per oz 1/6 ; per lb 16/- (1917 supplies all sold).

Beefwood (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*).—A fine large shade tree. Thrives best near running water. Per oz 6d ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/- ; lb 2/6

Coast Beefwood (*Casuarina equisetifolia*).—A quick growing tree, excellent for fuel. Grows in saline soil near the coast and is of value as a sandstay. Per oz 6d ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/- ; lb 2/6

Cajanus Indicus.—The “pigeon pea” of India. Lasts about three years and may attain a height of 15 feet. The seeds can be used as peas, both in the green and dry state. Per lb 9d; 25 lbs at 8d; 100 lbs 60/-

Carob Bean (*Ceratonia siliqua*).—Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 1/9; lb 3/-; 5 lbs at 2/9; 25 lbs at 2/6

Macrocarpa Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).—The favourite Cypress in this country and an excellent windbreak, stock shelter and street tree. It requires deep soil. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 3/-; lb 5/6

Common Cypress, Spreading (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *horizontalis*).—Makes a durable timber for fencing poles and is hardy in the Karroo. Also does well in the Orange Free State and parts of the Transvaal. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6d; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 9d; lb 1/3

Common Cypress, Upright (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *pyramidalis*).—The familiar tree of churchyards. It is hardy in the Karroo. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6d; per lb 1/3

Himalayan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*).—Not hardy except on dry land and in a damp climate. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; lb 5/6

Peppermint Gum (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*).—Generally quick and straight growing. Timber not very durable. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/-; lb 14/-

Bicolor Gum (*Eucalyptus bicolor*).—One of the Malee Box Trees of Australia. Suited to the drier climates; good timber. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; lb 16/6

Bush Cornuta Gum (*Eucalyptus cornuta*, var. *symphocarpa*).—A small and hardy gum of value as a windbreak. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 2/6; lb 4/6

Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*).—One of the best gums for dry districts. It is easy to raise and hardy. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 3/6; lb 5/6

Karrie (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*).—A quick growing and valuable timber tree but not partial to drought. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 4/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 7/6; lb 14/-

Crimson Flowering Gum (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*).—Grown for its gorgeous flowers. Per oz 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/6; lb 10/9

Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*).—Usually produces the greatest bulk of timber per acre. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 4/-; lb 7/6

Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*).—A good timber which does well on stony ridges. Quick grower. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 8/6; lb 16/6

Jarrah, true (*Eucalyptus marginata*).—One of the best timbers among the Eucalypts. Slow growing and should only be planted where there is a winter rainfall. Per oz 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 5/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 9/-; lb 16/6

Mallet Gum (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*).—The variety which produces the Mallet Bark of Western Australia, a valuable tanning bark. Slow growing but is eventually a large tree. Per oz 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 7/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 14/6; lb 27/6

Resinifera Gum (*Eucalyptus resinifera*).—A hardy and valuable timber tree. It is cultivated in the Cape Province for the production of railway sleepers. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 3/6; lb 5/6

Robusta Gum (*Eucalyptus robusta*).—An Eastern Coast gum. Per oz 1/-; per lb 11/-

Rostrata Gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*).—This is one of the best for inland districts as it stands drought and heat well. It makes a valuable and durable timber. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 4/6; lb 8/-

Saligna Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*).—Quick growing and makes good useful timber but requires good rainfall and stands very little frost. Per oz 1/6; ¼ lb 5/-; 1 lb 16/6

Salmonophloia Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*).—This is the better of the two Coolgardie gums. Drought resistant. Per oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/6; ½ lb 4/6; 1 lb 8/6



Stone Pine (page 110)

½ lb 4/6; 1 lb 8/6

Viminalis (Willow) Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*).—Frost resistant, hardy and quick growing. Per oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/-; ½ lb 3/-; 1 lb 5/6

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).—Similar to Robinia in habit. Hardy against drought and frost, but small and slow-growing. ¼ lb 9d; ½ lb 1/-; 1 lb 1/6; 25 lbs at 1/-

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*).—A very valuable timber tree. Largely grown in Eastern North America and supplies a very large proportion of the material used for hardwood furniture in the states. It is fairly hardy. Per oz 6d; per lb 1/-; 25 lbs at 9d per lb.

Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).—Slow growing, but very hardy against drought and frost. Per oz 6d; per lb 3/6

Australian Myrtle (*Leptospermum laevigatum*).—A most graceful hedge plant. Per oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/-; ½ lb 3/-; 1 lb 5/6

Silver Tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*).—Grows naturally on the slopes of Table Mountain. Per oz 6d; ¼ lb 1/3; ½ lb 3/6; 1 lb 5/-

Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).—A very useful hedge plant. Per oz 6d; ¼ lb 1/3; ½ lb 2/-; 1 lb 3/-

White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*).—Resistant against drought and can be grown at high altitudes. Per oz 6d; ½ lb 9d; 1 lb 1/3

Pecan Nut.—A tree that is worth a trial as it produces an edible nut of excellent quality. Largely grown in America. Per oz 6d; ¼ lb 1/3; ½ lb 2/3; 1 lb 3/6

Salubris Gum (*Eucalyptus salubris*).—One of the two Coolgardie gums. It is very hardy against drought but not so quick growing as *E. Salmonophloia*—the other Coolgardie gum. Per oz 2/-; ¼ lb 7/6; ½ lb 14/-; 1 lb 27/-

Red Ironbark Gum (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*).—One of the best for dry, rocky and shallow soils. It is frost resistant and makes good timber. Per oz 1/-; ¼ lb 3/9; ½ lb 5/-; 1 lb 8/6

Tereticornis Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*).—A variety of *E. Rostrata*. Hardy and makes superior timber. Per oz 9d; ¼ lb 2/6;

Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*).—The most valuable timber of the Common Pines. Does well up country and also in the coastal districts. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 3/-; lb 5/6

Jerusalem Pine (*Pinus halepensis*).—Hardy against drought and frost but likes winter rainfall. It is very useful as a windbreak. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 2/-; lb 3/6

Insignis Pine (*Pinus insignis*).—Not very drought resistant, but is a large, handsome and quick growing tree with fine grained wood. Per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; lb 8/6



Cluster Pine

Cluster Pine (*Pinus pinaster*).—The forest pine of the Cape Peninsula and western districts of Cape Province. It is very hardy and can be sown on the permanent situation direct. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 9d; lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/1

Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*).—The Common Stone Pine largely grown in the Cape Peninsula. Per oz 6d; 25 lbs at 4d; 100 lbs 25/-

Algaroba or Mesquit Bean (*Prosopis juliflora*).—Resembles the South African Mimosa. It is slow growing and suited to dry localities only. Per oz 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 2/6; lb 7/6 (in the husk). Cleaned seed, per oz 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 6/-; lb 20/-

Pepper Tree (*Schinus Molle*).—Can be grown from the coast to Bechuanaland. It is hardy and drought resistant. A very graceful tree. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 9d; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 1/3; lb 2/3

Thuya (*Thuya orientalis*).—A hardy but slow-growing conifer. It does well, even on heavy soils. Per oz 6d; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 2/6; lb 4/6

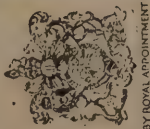
Fruit Seeds.

Peach Stones.—Per lb 1/3; 25 lbs at 1/-; 100 lbs 75/-

Plum Pits, Myrobolan.—Per oz 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 3/-; lb 10/-

ANIMAL MEDICINES.

LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD OF
Day Son & Hewitt Animal Medicines
Established in the year 1833



We have been appointed **Sole Agents** for the **Western Cape Province** for the world-famed Animal Medicines manufactured by Messrs. DAY, SON & HEWITT and give particulars below of the wide range of these medicines which we are now carrying in stock.



RED DRENCH.

It is now universally acknowledged by all owners of stock that the "Red Drench" is the safest, purest, and best adjusted evacuant medicine yet introduced to the public. It is **not** meant to act as a drastic or violent purgative, but rather as a **safe and gentle laxative**, and as such it can be given with the greatest safety to animals however feverish or heavy in young. Its object is also to act moderately upon most of the vital organs, such as the liver, pores of the skin, and kidneys, and if it is given as directed, almost any form of inflammatory and feverish disorder must yield to its curative influence. In a word the "Red Drench" is a thorough Cleanser of the System, and subduer of inflammation. It is of immense value given before and after Lambing and Calving, for it checks all feverish and other dangerous symptoms, and renders the milk pure and wholesome for their offspring.



SPECIAL USES.

Colds, Chills, Red Water, Influenza, Costiveness, Loss of Cud, Indigestion, Hidebound, Surfeits, Heaviness, etc. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Sold in packets and tins. Per pkt 1/6 (postage 6d); per tin (equal to 2 doz. pkts) 30/-

GASEOUS FLUID or Black Mixture



Acts like Magic for Fret, Colic or Gripes, Colds, Chills, Shivering Fits, Spasms, etc., in Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Pigs. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantly relieved. Highly recommended for prostrated animals after difficult parturition, and for cases of Scour, Diarrhoea, and General Debility in Stock. It can be given to any animal, however heavy in young, with perfect safety.

THE GREATEST ANIMAL RESTORATIVE of the AGE

Per bottle 2/6 (postage 4d).



CHEMICAL EXTRACT

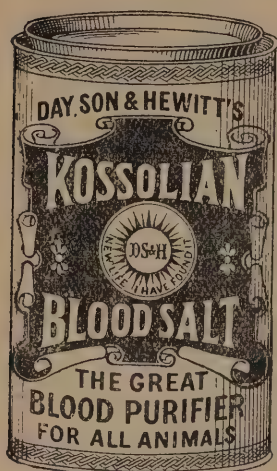
An embrocation for wounds, kicks, cuts, bruises, etc. It soothes, heals and allays all irritation. Supplied in two kinds, White and Brown. The white is better adapted for the more recent injuries, such as burns, broken knees, etc.

Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)

For purifying and enriching the Blood of all Animals there is nothing to equal

KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALT.

To keep the blood pure and healthy is one of the most important laws of both human and animal life, and if disregarded disease is sure to break out in some form or other. Anæmia, Humours, Surfeits, Itching, Nettle rash, etc., all arise from impure blood, and to properly treat these affections a speciality such as "KOSSOLIAN" is indispensable. It is surprising how soon appetite and vigour return if a few doses be given to animals recovering from such debilitating complaints as Colds, Influenza, Chest Affections, Strangles, etc.



KOSSOLIAN gives vigorous health.

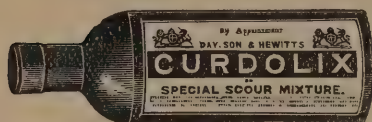
KOSSOLIAN improves digestion.

KOSSOLIAN is non-aperient.

It should always be used when preparing animals for Show or Sale.

KOSSOLIAN is a highly concentrated powder which is given sprinkled amongst the food. It contains no harmful drugs.

Price 5/6 per tin.



CURDOLIX

A scour mixture for all animals. Invaluable for White or Green Skit, "Curd" in the Stomach, Scour, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It stops "gripping" pains.

Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-).

Gaseodyne

For bad cases of Lambing and Calving. Used as Laudanum for lulling pain and soothing the nervous system. Per bottle 4/9 (postage 1/-)

Broncholine

The great parasitic remedy for Lambs and Calves. For Coughs, Bronchial Irritation, etc. Lungworms, Tapeworms, etc. Eases the distressing cough and assists natural breathing. Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)

"Ovidyne"

The great Lamb or Calf Tonic. To be used before and after weaning. This is a wonderful preparation for destroying all parasitic germs and improving the general health of Lambs and Calves. Per gallon 22/9 (postage 1/-)

- Vetalenta** For all udder troubles in Mares, Cows, Ewes and Goats. For Garget or Hard Quarters, Colds, Chills and Inflammation. For Strangles and Influenza, Felon or Rheumatism in Horses. Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)
- Anti-Fly Dressing** Invaluable for driving off "Flies" from Horses, Cattle and Sheep. It heals shear cuts, sores, etc. It is anti-septic and Non-Poisonous. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 7/6 (postage 3/-)
- Cod Liver Oil Powder** For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. For ensuring Healthy Digestion and Stamina. For warding off Lung Troubles. For preventing Tuberculosis in Cattle. For making firm flesh. Per pkt. 6d. (postage 4d.)
- Cleansing Drench** For safely and effectually expelling the "afterbirth" of Mares, Cows and Ewes, and for preventing Parturient Septicaemia or Blood Poisoning. Per pkt 1/6 (postage 6d.)
- Foot Rot Oil** A safe cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, Foul or Loo in Cattle, and Thrush and Canker in Horses' feet. Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)
- Alcoholic Ether** A concentrated chill or fever drink for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)
- Cough Electuary** For Horses, Cattle and Sheep. This preparation, being a treacly paste, forms one of the simplest means of giving a medicine. Place a small piece at back of tongue once or twice daily by means of a spatula. It instantly stops irritation of the Throat and Lungs. Useful in mild cases of Broken Wind, Asthma, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Per tin 5/3 (postage 6d.)
- "Kurbicura"** Specially recommended for enlarged joints, sprung tendons, and swollen glands in Horses and Cattle. It cures by absorption, is perfectly safe and does not blister or blemish. Per tin 5/3 (postage 6d.)
- Blisterine** A compound liquid blister for chronic sprains of tendons and ligaments and similar ailments. Per bottle 4/9 (postage 1/-)
- Horse Balls** Diuretic, Black Physic and Cough. 9d each (postage 3d.)
- Gall Ointment** For Sore Shoulders, Saddle Galls, Speed Cracks and Mud Scalds in Horses and Mules. Price 9d. and 1/6 per tin (postage 2d.)
- Eye Wash** For inflammation of the eyes affecting Horses, Cattle and Sheep, arising from colds, injuries, etc. Per bottle 3/6 (postage 1/-)
- Wart or Angle-berry Ointment** For Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Per tin 3/6 (postage 4d.)
- Abortion Mixture** For cases of Slipping or Abortion in Cows and equally serviceable as a preventive and cure of vaginitis, also inflammation of the womb in Cows and Ewes after difficult calving and lambing. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 7/6

"SOUTH AFRICAN" STOCK OWNERS' MEDICINE CHESTS.

Sold in
various sizes

Polished

Chests



Prices
complete

£2 17 6

£4 5 0

The £4 5s. Chest contains the following matchless and world-renowned Remedies—all that a farmer can require to cure disease amongst his animals, and keep them in fine, healthy and buoyant condition.

- 1 dozen **Gaseous Fluid**, for Colic or Gripes, Hoven, &c.
- 1 dozen **Red Drench**, for cleansing Cows and Ewes.
- 1 tin **Kossolian Blood Salt**, for purifying the Blood, Surfeits, &c.
- 1 bottle **Broncholine**, for "Husk or Hoose," Coughs, &c.
- 1 bottle **Gaseodyne**, for Parturition in Mares, Cows, &c.
- 2 bottles **Chemical Extract**, for Wounds, Sprains, &c.
- 1 bottle **Balsamic Castor Oil**, a safe and effectual laxative.
- 1 bottle **"Curdolix,"** for Scour, Diarrhœa, &c., in Stock.
- 1 bottle **Alcoholic Ether**, for Colds, Chills, &c.
- 1 bottle **Carbolised Lambing Oil**, for Ewes.
- 1 bottle **Sore Teat Lotion**, for Sores, &c., on the Udders and Teats of Cows.

Dog Medicines.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kossolian Blood Salt Pills | For non-sporting Dogs, such as Bull Dogs, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, etc. Per tin 3/6 (postage 4d.) |
| Xemos for Dogs | For Mange, Eczema, Ringworm; Blotch, etc., in Dogs and Puppies. It quickly stops irritation and will be found an excellent hair stimulant to bare patches caused through skin affections and scratching. Recommended also for ticks and fleas. Per tin 1/6 (postage 4d.) |
| Dog & Puppy Pills | Aperient, Astringent, Cough, Distemper, Worm (large), Worm (puppy), all at 8/6 per box of six varieties, or 1/6 per bottle (postage 4d. and 2d.) |
| Distemper Cure for Dogs | A safe preparation for Distemper, preventing after complications. It quickly reduces fever and contains tonic and sustaining ingredients. Per bottle 1/6 (postage 4d.) |

Poultry Medicines.

- Kossolian Blood Salt for Poultry** The finest blood purifier and tonic ever introduced. Specially recommended for use during the moult, and when preparing birds for exhibition. It promotes luxuriant feather growth and ensures fertile eggs. Per tin 1/9 (postage 6d.)
- Roup Powder for Poultry** A safe and reliable cure for Roup, Diphtheria, Colds, etc. It is an excellent preventive if given occasionally in the drinking water. Per tin 1/6 (postage 2d.)
- Yellow Ointment** For scaly legs, red mite, comb disease and skin affections. Per tin 1/9 (postage 4d.)
- Cough Mixture for Poultry** For colds, coughs and pneumonia. Per bottle 1/9 (postage 4d.)
- Poultry Pellets** Liver, Roup, Diarrhoea, and Leg Weakness Pellets. One bottle of each 6/9 (postage 4d.); per bottle 1/9 (postage 2d.)
- Poultry Medicine Chests** Containing a fine assortment of useful remedies and instructive booklet. 21/- each.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

- Veterinary Practice at Home**; giving the Cause, Symptoms and Treatment of everyday Animal Disorders (Day, Son & Hewitt). Price 1/- (postage 4d.) FREE on request with an order for Day, Son & Hewitt's Animal Medicines to the value of £1 1s.
- Veterinary Practice at Home or Key to Farriery** (Day, Son & Hewitt). Price 2/- (postage 4d.) FREE on request with an order for Day, Son & Hewitt's Animal Medicines to the value of £2 2s.

Kudolic.

Starke's New Disinfectant for Farm and Household Use.

High Grade = 18-20 Standard Co-efficient. Non-Poisonous. Non-Irritant.

Pints 1/6 each; Quarts 2/6 each; 1 Gallon Drums 6/6 each

The "Kudu" Wood Preservative

For painting perches and all wood-work in Poultry Houses, Dog Kennels, Stables and similar structures.

Death to Red Mites and so-called Tampans in Poultry Houses.

Price 6/6 per gallon.

Starke's Mixed Poultry Grain

The Universal Mixture so well known in Town, Suburbs and the Country Districts which, by its sound and well-balanced properties, has saved the lives of thousands of good birds, which, on an inferior ration, would certainly have succumbed to the prevalent ills of Poultrydom.

This mixture is usually used as the **evening feed** and is best fed in a deep litter of chaff or other suitable material to induce the birds to scratch. When fed in this way the evening meal should not be given too near sunset or the birds will not have time to fill their crops before the light fails. A little grain left in the litter over-night is no detriment, however, as it is, an inducement to early rising.

Nothing but the best finds its way into this mixture. The old adage "it's good enough for fowls' food" finds no place in our laboratory. Every mixing is worked from a definite prescription prepared on each occasion by a **Poultry Food Expert**. The prescription is varied according to season and also according to the market value of the various ingredients. In this way we not only keep the quality right but the price also. In this way we study **your** pocket as well as our own.

After mixing, the grain goes through our cleaning machinery, specially erected for this purpose, and is scoured and freed from dust. **You** don't want to pay for dirt and we don't want the reputation of selling it.

Prices fluctuate according to market. Present retail prices are	251bs	501bs	1001bs	2001bs
	3/3	6/3	12/-	23/6

Starke's Poultry Meal

A scientifically compounded mixture which supplies all the essentials for the development of the utmost vigour and a consequent high egg-yield.

There is no other **Poultry Meal** like this one. The one you can mix yourself may be very good, but it cannot possibly contain all the ingredients we supply in ours. We have at our command a vast range of grain and meal products and we stint nothing on this mixture. We realise that Poultry Breeders want a meal to produce eggs and we endeavour to supply the best meal that can be compounded for that purpose. It is so balanced as to give the exact nutritive ratio to produce a concentrated product such as the hen's egg, and only the best and purest products are used in its composition.

Our **Poultry Food Expert** personally arranges the prescription for every mixing and the preparation of the meal is carried out under his direction. You get his **YEARS OF EXPERIENCE** in every bag of the meal you buy, and this experience is not on sale elsewhere.

Hens fed on this meal retain their vigour and **productive effectiveness** at least one year longer than those fed on less carefully prepared foods.

The meal is usually fed as a warm **Morning Mash** which should be mixed with hot water to a crumbly consistency. It must not be over-moistened so as to bring it to a sloppy or pasty form. It may also be fed from a hopper as a dry mash.

Prices fluctuate according to market. Present retail prices are	101bs	251bs	501bs	1001bs
	1/8	3/9	7/-	13/6

Ottery Road, Wynberg Flats.

Must say your Poultry Foods are excellent, and I have not had a single case of sickness since using your foods exclusively.

Starke's "Chix" for Chickens

The **universal grain food** on which young chickens can be reared from shell to maturity. It is made in three grades, of which No. 1 is used for newly hatched chicks and until they are at least a month old; No. 2 is used for the second month and may, with advantage, be continued until the birds are three months old; No. 3 is used after No. 2 and until the birds are large enough to take our **Mixed Poultry Grain**.

"**CHIX**" is a properly balanced mixture of grains and seeds reduced to a suitable size for the birds at the various stages of their growth. The constituents are also varied according to the age of the birds for which each particular grade is intended; thus, there is more protein in the No. 1 grade because the little ones need it most and **Bone-forming material** is specially considered in No. 2 (though not neglected in the other grades) because the chickens need it most at this stage of their development.

To endeavour to grow good chickens without "**CHIX**" is like fighting against nature. The little birds simply must have it if you want them to grow well and become sound and healthy breeding stock in their turn.

"**CHIX**" is not designed for forcing the utmost growth for table purposes. You don't want to keep a forced chicken for breeding purposes.

"**CHIX**" is designed to produce the utmost development of Bone and Muscle and to keep the little birds in perfect health while they grow—and you can't grow the best chickens without it.

Retail Prices:

	5lbs	10lbs	25lbs	50lbs	100lbs
" CHIX " No. 1	1/3	2/3	5/-	9/6	18/6
" CHIX " No. 2	1/-	2/-	4/6	8/6	16/6
" CHIX " No. 3	1/-	2/-	4/-	7/6	14/6

Starke's Phos-Ferric-Lime

The **Ideal Poultry Tonic** in the most desirable and economical form; that is, in the form of a grit for Poultry, Waterfowl, Turkeys, Chickens, Pigeons. It can be supplied in **Three Grades** of which the coarsest is suitable for all Poultry, the second size is for Chickens and Homing and Fancy Pigeons, and the finest is a finely ground powder for mixing in the wet mash if desired.

The **Tonic Effect** is derived from the chemical constituents of the rock from which this grit is crushed and is therefore in intimate combination with the grit. This means a slow and steady assimilation of the tonic properties in the gizzard. Nothing but good can be derived from a tonic administered in this form. There is no undue stimulation as in the case of condiments which are so often harmful and you do not force it upon the birds. You simply put it in the grit box and the birds take just as much or as little as they need.

Starke's Phos-Ferric-Lime combines the well-known properties of **Phosphate, Iron and Lime**. Thus we include, in one article, at a reasonable price, the **chemical constituents** of oyster shell and bone meal, the **tonic effect** of phosphate of lime and iron and the **grinding qualities** of hard and sharp grit.

These properties have not hitherto been available in this unique form and the saving of labour and expense will at once be apparent to the experienced Poultry Breeder.

The Lime contained in this preparation is in the form most beneficial to the birds, viz., Carbonate of Lime. It is thus immediately available on being released by the grinding action of the gizzard and promptly fulfils its various functions of which the provision of shell-forming material is not the least.

Retail Prices:

	5lbs	10lbs	25lbs	50lbs	100lbs
Poultry Size					
Chicken Size					
Powdered	1/-	1/6	3/-	5/6	10/6

STARKE'S High Grade Fertilizers

ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZER, "KUDU" BRAND.



This is one of the best of fertilizers, particularly for Orchards and Vineyards. For less permanent crops, also, it is most valuable and at the price quoted should be largely used.

Analysis: Nitrogen 3.4%; Total Phosphoric Oxide 21%; Lime 28%.

Per ton of 2000 lbs £9 10s.; small quantities for gardens, 25 lbs 3/6; 100 lbs 12/6; 200 lbs 21/- (f.o.r. Rosebank).

WHALE BONE MEAL, "KUDU" BRAND.

Though probably not quite so quick-acting as our Pure Bone Meal, this is an extremely valuable fertilizer and, at the price for which it is sold, it is one of the most economical.

Analysis: Nitrogen 4%; Total Phosphoric Oxide 25%; Lime 30%.

Per ton of 2000 lbs £8 7s. 6d. Small quantities for gardens, 25 lbs 3/6; 100 lbs 12/-; 200 lbs 20/- (f.o.r. Rosebank).

WHALE MEAT GUANO, "KUDU" BRAND.

This valuable fertilizer is better adapted to take the place of Bird Guano than any other we know of.

Guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen 10%; Total Phosphoric Oxide 6.2%; Potash 0.7%; Lime 8%.

Per ton of 2000 lbs £9 0s. 0d. Small quantities for gardens, 25 lbs 3/6; 100 lbs 12/6; 200 lbs 21/- (f.o.r. Rosebank).

STARKE'S COMPLETE WHALE FERTILIZER, "KUDU" BRAND.

This is one of the best for grain crops and as an all-round fertilizer for garden and general work it is unsurpassed.

Analysis: Total Phosphoric Oxide 15.6%; Nitrogen 7%; Potash 0.35%; Lime 19%.

Per ton of 2000 lbs £8 17s. 6d. Smaller quantities, 25 lbs 3/6; 100 lbs 12/6; 200 lbs 21/- (f.o.r. Rosebank).

"SALPHOS" GUANO PHOSPHATE.

A high-grade and finely-ground Rock Phosphate which may well be described as a basic phosphate and resembles in its action the well-known Basic Slag, especially when used in conjunction with an equal or larger quantity of "Salphos" Ground Carbonate of Lime. Write for Special Booklet.

Analysis: Total Phosphoric Oxide 20%.	} Less 5% Cash Discount.
Per ton of 2000 lbs £3 3s. 2d. free on rail Saldanha.	

“SALPHOS” GROUND CARBONATE OF LIME.

A high-grade and finely ground Rock Lime. The ideal Lime for fertilizing purposes. One ton of this contains as much fertilizing Lime as a ton and a half of slaked Lime, and it is in the right condition for immediate application to the soil. The best results are obtained when “Salphos” Guano Phosphate and “Salphos” Ground Carbonate of Lime are used together in equal proportions. They may be applied separately or as a mixture. Write for Special Booklet.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. 26/4 free on rail Saldanha (less 5% Cash Discount).

STARKE'S COMPLETE FERTILIZERS FOR ALL CROPS.

We are regularly compounding Special Complete Fertilizers for almost any crop that can be named and the following will be found eminently suited to the purpose for which they are offered. The name in every case indicates the crop for which the Fertilizer is intended. If your particular crop is not mentioned in this list, kindly write us with full particulars and we will quote for a special Fertilizer to suit your purpose. We give the Registered analysis of each mixture as under :—

	Phosphoric Oxide soluble in		Total Phosphoric Oxide	Nitrogen.	Potash.	Lime.	Price per 2000 lbs f.o.r. Roseb'k.
	Water.	Citrate Solution.					
These Fertilizers can be supplied for Garden work in smaller quantities at the following prices :— 25 lbs 3/6; 50 lbs 6/-; 100 lbs 10/-; 200 lbs 18/6.							
Starke's Special Wheat Fertilizer ...	% 0.3	% 2.7	% 11.0	% 4.4	% 1.4	% 15.0	£ s. d. 7 10 0
Starke's Special Oat Fertilizer ...	0.3	3.2	14.0	3.8	1.3	17.0	7 10 0
Starke's Special Barley Fertilizer ...	0.4	3.8	14.7	3.2	1.3	20.0	7 10 0
Starke's Special Rye Fertilizer ...	0.4	3.8	14.7	3.2	1.3	20.0	7 10 0
Starke's Universal Grain Fertilizer ...	0.4	3.7	13.4	4.2	1.3	20.0	7 15 0
Starke's Special Maize Fertilizer ...	0.4	3.7	13.4	4.2	1.3	20.0	7 15 0
Starke's Special Grass Fertilizer ...	0.3	3.6	14.1	2.2	2.3	19.0	7 2 6
Starke's Special Lucerne Fertilizer ...	0.2	3.3	15.0	0.8	2.2	16.0	6 10 0
Starke's Special Mangold Fertilizer ...	0.3	2.3	8.2	2.8	4.6	16.0	7 5 0
Starke's Special Turnip Fertilizer ...	0.2	1.9	7.7	2.4	4.6	13.0	7 0 0
Starke's Superior Potato Fertilizer ...	0.3	2.3	8.2	2.8	4.6	16.0	7 5 0
Starke's Superior Tobacco Fertilizer ...	0.2	1.5	5.7	2.4	5.7	13.0	7 0 0
Starke's Special Bean Fertilizer ...	0.3	3.6	14.0	2.2	2.3	19.0	7 5 0
Starke's Special Onion Fertilizer ...	0.2	1.9	7.7	2.4	4.6	13.0	7 0 0
Starke's Superior Garden Fertilizer ...	0.3	2.9	10.9	3.8	2.4	17.0	7 10 0

All Fertilizers are subject to 5 per cent. Cash Discount.

The Farmers' Library.

A Selection of Rural Books for Stock Breeders, &c.

(Further Lists sent on Application).

	Price	Post Free
Dairying in Australasia , by O'Callaghan (illustrated). (The best work published on the Subject) ...	15/-	16/6
The Farmers' Cyclopædia of Live Stock , by Wilcox & Smith (illustrated) ...	25/-	26/6
The Farmers' Cyclopædia of Agriculture , by Wilcox & Smith (illustrated) ...	22/6	24/-
The Farmers' Hand Book : Issued by Direction of the Minister of Agriculture, N.S.W. ...	12/6	13/6
South African Sheep & Wool , by W. McKee (illustrated) ...	12/6	13/6
The Management & Feeding of Sheep , by T. Shaw (illustrated) ...	12/6	13/6
The Merino in South Africa: Breeding & Management , by C. Mallinson (illustrated) ...	12/6	13/6
Feeds & Feeding : A Handbook for Students & Stockmen, by W. A. Henry ...	15/-	16/-
The Stock Owner's Guide : Practical Devices for Farm Livestock, &c. (illustrated) ...	12/6	13/3
The Stock Feeder's Companion , by J. Porter (illustrated) ...	4/6	5/-
The Theory & Practice of Cattle Breeding , by W. A. Warfield (illustrated) ...	10/6	11 6
The Breeding of Farm Animals , by M. W. Harper (illustrated) ...	10/-	10/9
The Animal Doctor , by H. Leeney (illustrated) ...	18/-	19/-
Types & Breeds of Farm Animals , by C. S. Plumb ...	10/6	11/3
The Feeding of Farm Animals , by T. Shaw ...	10/-	11/-
Manual of Farm Animals , by N. H. Harper (illustrated) ...	10/6	11/6
The First Principles of Feeding Farm Animals: A Practical Treatise , by C. W. Burkett ...	9/-	9 9
Judging Live Stock , by J. A. Craig (illustrated) ...	9/-	10/-
Card's Farm Management: Including Business Accounts (illustrated) ...	10/6	11/6
Management & Breeding of Horses , by N. H. Harper ...	10/6	11/6
Swine in America: A Text Book for the Breeder & Feeder , by F. D. Coburn (illustrated) ...	15/-	16/-
The Feeding of Crops & Stock , by A. D. Hall (illustrated) ...	6/-	6/9
The Book of Alfalfa , by F. D. Coburn (illustrated) ...	10/6	11/6
Handy Farm Devices & How to Make Them , by R. Cobleigh ...	9/-	9/9
Cotton , by C. W. Burkett ...	12/6	13/3
Tobacco Leaf: Its Culture, Cure, &c. , by Killibrew & Myrick ...	10/6	11/6
Californian Fruits & How to Grow Them , by E. J. Wickson (illustrated) ...	20/-	21/-
Citrus Fruits : Account of the Citrus Fruit Industry, by J. E. Coit (illustrated) ...	10/-	10/9

	Price	Post Free
Citrus Fruit & Culture , by H. A. Hume (illustrated)...	15/-	16/-
Plum & Plum Culture , by T. A. Waugh (illustrated)...	7/6	8/3
The Pruning Book , by L. H. Bailey (illustrated) ...	8/-	8/9
Forage Plants & Their Culture , by C. V. Piper ...	9/-	9/9
The Book of Wheat : An Economic History & Practical Manual, by P. T. Dondlinger ...	12/6	13/6
Maize : Its History, Cultivation, &c., by J. Burt Davy	30/-	32/6
Book of the Corn , by H. Myrick (illustrated) ...	7/-	8/-
How Crops Grow , by S. W. Johnston (illustrated) ...	7/6	8/3
Indian Corn Culture , by C. S. Plumb ...	5/-	5/6
Irrigation Farming , by E. V. Wilcox ...	10/6	11/6
Dry Farming : A System of Agriculture with Low Rainfall, by J. A. Widtsoe ...	8/6	9/3
Principles of Soil Management , by Prof. Lyon & Tippin ...	9/-	9/9
THE LIVE STOCK HANDBOOKS :		
Sheep, Breeds & Management	} each	4/6 5/-
Pigs, " "		
Cattle, " "		
Light Horses, " "		
Heavy Horses, " "		
The Science and Practice of Cheese-making , by van Slyke & Publow ...	10/6	11/6
The Dairyman's Manual , by H. Stewart ...	9/-	9/9
Root's A.B.C. & X.Y.Z. of Bee Culture (illustrated) ...	12/6	13/6
The Snakes of South Africa (Revised Edition), by F. W. Fitzsimons ...	12/6	13/6
The Poultry Manual : A Guide to the Breeder & Exhibitor, by Rev. Sturges (with Coloured Plates and other Illustrations) ...	7/-	7/9
Wright's Illustrated Book on Poultry (Revised Edition), by S. H. Lewer ...	30/-	32/6
Farm Buildings & Building Constructions in South Africa : A Text Book for Farmers, &c., by W. S. H. Cleghorne ...	25/-	26/6
<hr/>		
Veterinary Practice at Home ; giving the Cause, Symptoms and Treatment of everyday Animal Disorders (Day, Son & Hewitt) ...	1/-	1/4
Free on request with an order for Day, Son & Hewitt's Animal Medicines to the value of £1 ls.		
Veterinary Practice at Home or Key to Farriery (Day, Son & Hewitt) ...	2/-	2/4
Free on request with an order for Day, Son & Hewitt's Animal Medicines to the value of £2 2s.		

IMPLEMENTS.

The "Kudu" Manure Distributor.

Regular Distribution
Adjustable Manure Box
for Hilly Land
Ball Bearings
Steel Gear Wheels

Patent
Force Feed
Star Wheel
Delivery

Manure Outflow
near Ground
Galvanized Steel Bottom
Brass Bushes
Light Draught



Bearing fitted with Brass Bush

Star Wheel removed from Bearing

The "Kudu" is the outcome of 25 years' experience in the manufacture of Manure Distributors, and, for mechanical simplicity stands in the front rank.

The "Kudu" will evenly distribute all classes of Artificial Manure, such as: **Basic Slag, Superphosphates, Government Guano, Ground Lime, Raw Phosphates, Dissolved Bones, Nitrates, Sulphate of Ammonia** and **Potash**, as well as Mixtures; and, as may be desired, light and heavy dressings may be given.

The distribution is simplicity itself, and is accomplished by a series of Star Wheels revolving at the bottom of the Manure Box.

The bottom of the Manure Box is made with Galvanized Steel, and each of the Bearings for the Star Wheels is fitted with Brass Brushes, so that at the end of the season, if desired, the Star Wheels may be removed from their Bearings, allowing the machine to be thoroughly cleaned and oiled, thus adding greatly to its durability.



Inside view of Manure Box, shewing Wheels at Bottom.

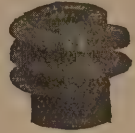
The Driving or Motion Shaft is fitted at the ends with Ball Bearing Thrust Blocks, thus ensuring a smooth and steady outflow of the Fertilizers, and at the same time resulting in lightness of Draught.



Star Wheel Pinion.



Ball Bearing Thrust Block.



Simple Gear.

The Lever in rear of Machine is for regulating the Manure Outlet, and should be adjusted so as to allow the material being sown to pass out freely.

The Lever in front of the Box regulates the quantity to be sown, and when working upon hilly land it enables the machine to be adjusted so that it will work as satisfactorily as when working on the flat, a feature of great importance.

The Manure Outlet is low and near the ground, a valuable feature when the work is being carried out on windy days.

Owing to the variation in the density of Manures, the only certain means of ascertaining the quantity sown per acre is to note the weight of quantity put into the box before starting, then by measuring the ground covered when the box is empty.

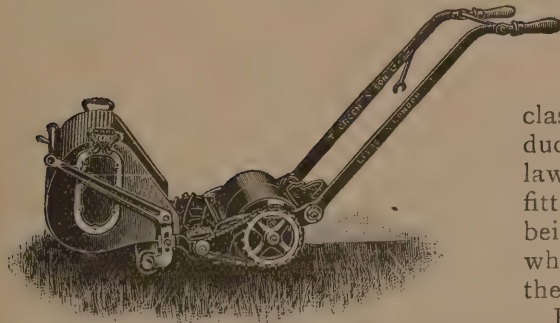
In addition to Manure Distribution, the "Kudu" can be used for broadcasting seed grain such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, etc., and should prove a great labour-saver on this work, while the distribution can be effected with much greater regularity than is possible with the usual hand broadcasting and the feed can be regulated to a nicety.

Price (To sow 9 ft. wide, fitted with Wood Wheels, and Lever) **£22 10 0**
to adjust Machine for work on hilly land
Less 5% Dis. for Cash

Hundreds of these Distributors now in use.

Green's Patent "SILENS MESSOR" Lawn Mowers.

The Highest Grade Roller Machine made.



The "SILENS MESSOR" is a very light running machine, and practically noiseless; for high class work it has no equal; it produces a fine, even surface on the lawn. A loose cylinder-cover is fitted on, which permits the grass being delivered behind the Machine when it is wanted to work without the grass box.

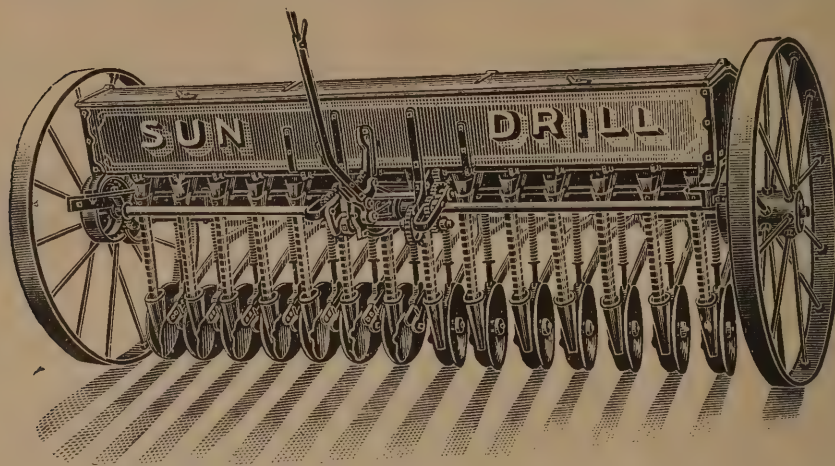
Roller Machines have a distinct advantage over Side-Wheel Machines inasmuch as they will cut close up to the extreme edge of a lawn; they are also more suitable for general purposes.

To cut 8 in. £4 12s. 6d. Can be worked by lady.

" 10 in. 6 5 0	" "	strong youth.
" 12 in. 7 10 0	" "	man.

We stock a range of Spare Parts for these Machines.

The Sun Fertilizer-Grain Drills.



Why Every Grain Farmer should use a Drill

I. Increased Crops.

It has been proved many times that grain sown with a Drill gives better crops than grain sown broadcast by hand. The reasons for this are numerous, and will appeal to every thinking farmer.

With the Drill, seed and manure may be sown in the one operation. This not only economises labour but it also enables the young plants to find the fertilizer and make vigorous growth in the earlier stages of their existence. Whatever weeds may lie between the rows are not so fortunately situated as the young wheat plants, and the latter are thus better able to cope with such weeds. It must also be remembered that by means of the Drill every seed is planted at a uniform depth and stands an equal chance with its fellows. As a consequence the crop germinates, sprouts, grows, and ripens all together, the advantages of which need not be enlarged upon here. When grain is sown broadcast and plowed or harrowed in, the result is chaos. Some seeds are buried too deeply, whilst others remain on the surface; the resulting crop is uneven in the extreme, and there is consequently a great loss of weight in the total yield. All this serves to show why

Increased Crops are obtained by using a Drill.

II. Saving in Seed and Fertilizer.

This is a very important matter because economy is the surest road to success in any enterprise. Two distinct savings are effected when a Drill is used. Firstly, a saving in seed, and secondly, a saving in fertilizer. At first it is perhaps difficult to believe that by planting less seed and fertilizer a greater crop will be harvested simply because the Drill has been used. But this is a fact. This statement was made a few years ago, and some farmers have tested it, and found in their own experience here in South Africa that it is absolutely true. **The Drill** must become as common as the **Binder** in South Africa before we can be on a level with other grain-producing countries. One farmer last season having used a "**Sun**" Drill harvested 34 bags from one whilst his neighbours were getting from 15 to 20 bags from one. Why waste another season?

The "SUN" Fertilizer-Grain Drills.

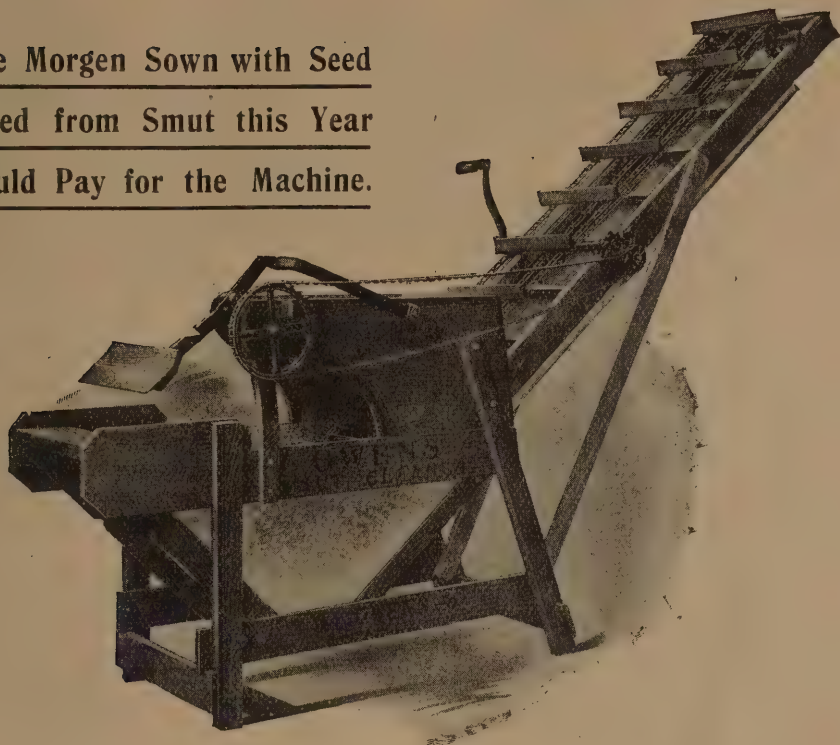
Size	Width	Weight	Price
10-Disc	6 ft.	1288 lbs.	£45 nett.
14-Disc	8 ft. 6 in.	1652 lbs.	£55 nett.
Set up, free on rails, Cape Town.			

Special Smut Cleaner

For use with KUDU-FORMAL.

(See page 47).

One Morgen Sown with Seed
Freed from Smut this Year
would Pay for the Machine.

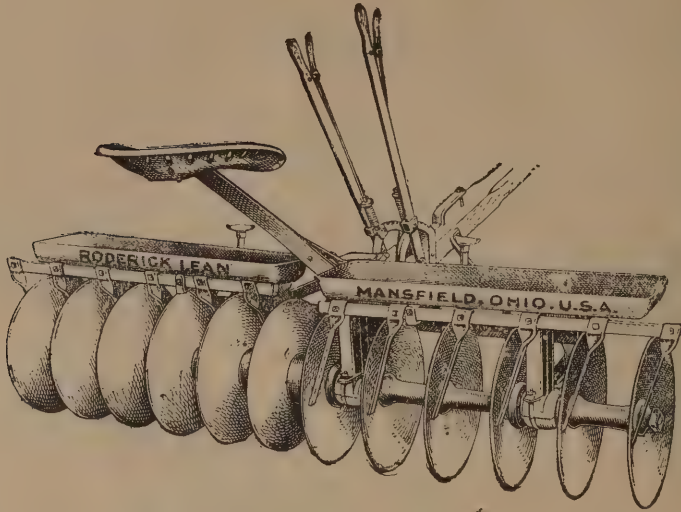


Smut can be entirely prevented by treating seed grain before sowing for the purpose of removing or killing the smut spores. This can be done without injuring the germinating qualities of seed grain. By using our **Special Smut Cleaner** every grain may be thoroughly treated without difficulty, with the result that all smut in the seed may be eliminated. The solution recommended for treating the grain is 1 lb. of **Kudu-Formal** to 50 gallons of water. Seed grain properly treated in this way with one of these **Cleaners** may be depended upon to show an increased yield up to 25%. A simple calculation will thus show that the Cleaner will soon pay for itself.

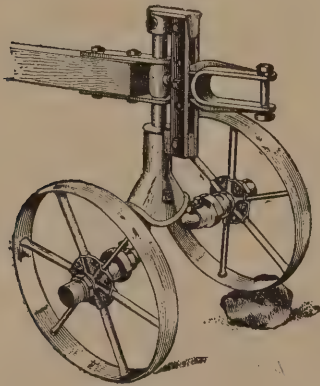
Our **Special Smut Cleaners** are equipped with a patent automatic Skimming Device, which is so simple in construction and positive in its action that it does the work required in a very satisfactory manner, carrying smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all seeds light enough to float, over the strainer sieve at the end of the machine, making a separation and saving the solution. A skimmer device equal to this cannot be found on any other machine on the market. When treating oats, which will not naturally sink to the bottom as will wheat or barley, the skimmer may be reversed in a moment by an adjustment of the drive chain, so that the grain is forced through the solution and on to the elevator.

Capacity: 30 to 50 bushels per hour. Tank holds 25 gals. Weight 140 lbs. Price £12 10s.

The R.L. Disc Harrow.



The Discs are of best steel, polished, sharpened and carefully tested; weight boxes are long and wide and deep. Gang and scraper levers are within easy reach of driver. Gangs can be set at any angle. This Harrow is made of the best material, and is "all steel" with the exception of a few small parts. The bearing boxes are tight and dust-proof with the best hardwood oil-soaked bearings, which are oiled from weight box through large tube. We supply, when required, a **Double-Wheeled Fore Truck** as illustrated at an extra cost of 37/6



Many practical experiments, and a good deal of scientific study, just recently, has proved the advisability, and, in fact, the absolute necessity from an economic standpoint, of properly preparing the soil before plowing.

Nature stores moisture, in the subsoil, which is brought up to feed the plants by capillary attraction. Capillarity is only perfect when the soil is well pulverized and compact—that is, the land must be free from lumps and pulverized so that there will be no large air spaces to retard the process of bringing the moisture from the subsoil to the seed-bed proper.

Stubble, heavy layers of manure, stalks or rubbish turned under by the plough, are a hindrance, and the capillary water stops at the break made at the bottom of the furrow, consequently the plants suffer, because they must depend entirely on the water in the seed-bed proper—they cannot get the moisture from the lower subsoil.

This condition is obviated by discing before ploughing. The disc not only pulverizes the ground, thereby making a compact contact between the furrow slice and the bottom of the furrow, but all vegetation, manure and trash that was on the surface, is cut up and thoroughly worked into the seed-bed.

				Price
Size	Diameter	Width	Weight	(without Foretruck.)
12 Discs	18 in.	6 ft.	437 lbs.	£10 12s. 6d.
14 Discs	18 in.	7 ft.	456 lbs.	£11 17s. 6d.

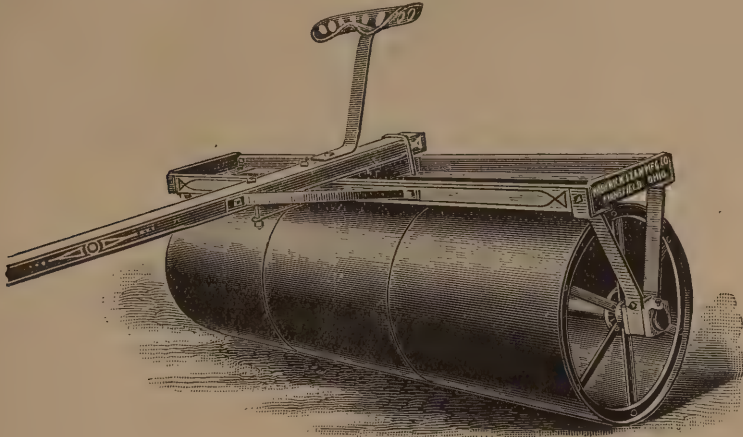
Extra for Double Wheel Fore Truck, £1 17s. 6d.

Land Rollers.

Long experience has demonstrated that the Land Roller is indispensable to the farmer to secure the greatest returns from the land.

Soil, to be in ideal condition should be thoroughly pulverized when in best condition as to moisture, and then made firm by the use of the Roller.

If the ground is at all dry, or in fit condition, then use the Roller at time of putting in the Seed. It means quicker sprouting, quicker and better growth and yield, and a healthier plant.

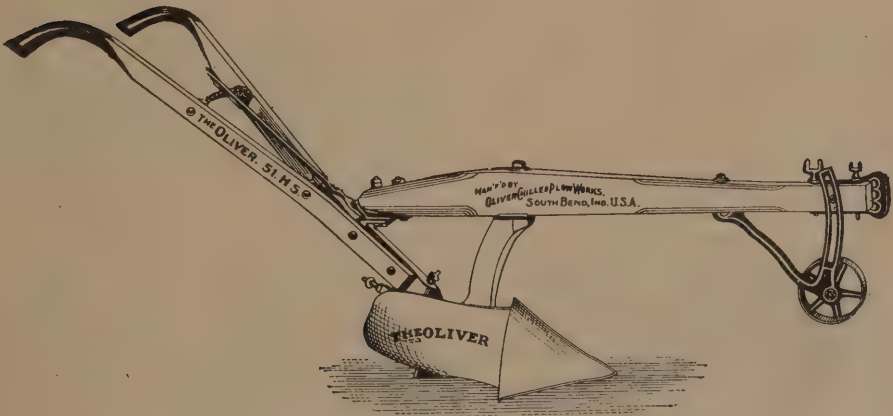


These tools are manufactured under exclusive patents and are undoubtedly in the front rank of Land Rollers. The bearing boxes are removable, and the bearings are of oil-soaked hardwood, which may be easily and cheaply replaced.

We stock three widths as follows:—

Diameter	Width	Weight	Price
24 in.	6 ft.	497 lbs.	£10 10s.
24 in.	7 ft.	542 lbs.	£11 10s.
24 in.	8 ft.	650 lbs.	£12 10s.

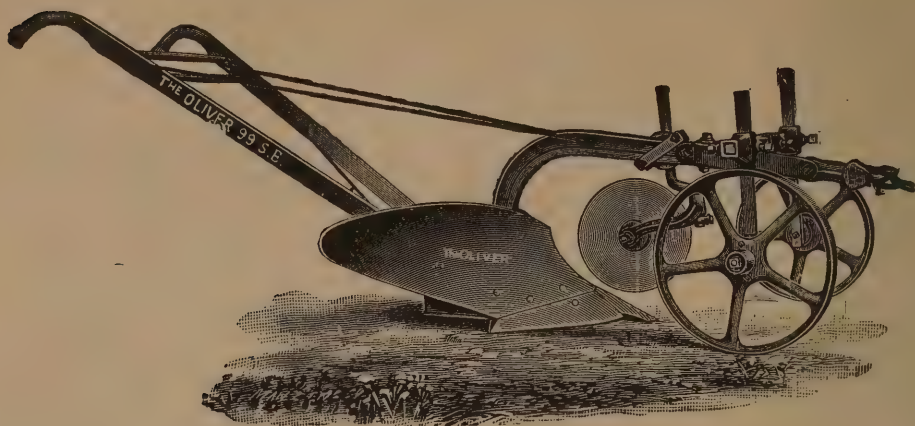
The "OLIVER" No. 151 Reversible Plough (Formerly No. 51).



This is a light One-horse Plough, excellently adapted for garden work. Supplied with wheel, wrench, and extra share.

Price: £3 2s. 6d. Capacity 4 x 8 Weight: 64 lbs.
Shares: 2/6 each.

"OLIVER" Combination Plough.



The Favourite 0.98 (Formerly the No. 98) Steel Beam Oliver Plough.

The 0.98 is one of the most popular of the celebrated Oliver Ploughs, its great strength being a very desirable feature where it is subject to heavy strains and rough usage. The new bracings to the mouldboard are much appreciated, whilst iron handles are now supplied instead of wooden ones.

The reversible wings and slip points with which these ploughs are fitted, are very important items, as they are self-sharpening, and therefore always in condition for first-class work. Steel points may be had for stony lands.

Turns a furrow 7 x 13. An extra point, wing and wrench with each plough.

Price	{	With Single Wheel ...	£5 7 6
		" Double Wheels ...	£6 12 6
		Rolling Coulter (as illustrated), 26/6 extra.	

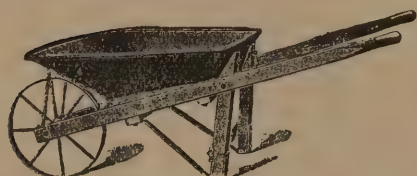
The "OLIVER" No. 525 Hillside or Reversible Plough with Iron Beam. (Formerly No. 58).

The No. 525 is a plough recently introduced into the Western Province. It was made specially for South Africa, and has a very solid iron beam. For use in hard ground we can recommend this Plough for strength, and lightness of draft.

Capacity, 6 x 12. Fitted with Chilled Mouldboard. Price, £6 5s.



The "KUDU" Wheel Barrow.



This serviceable barrow has seamless Pressed Steel Tray 33 inches by 27 inches at the top with a cubic capacity of 3 ft. Strong wooden frame and handles.

Weight, 55 lbs. Price, 27/6

Fransch Hoek, 12/12/16.

The bag **Salphos Guano Phosphate** I had from you is very good. I have planted Potatoes without manure, have only used Salphos Guano Phosphate, and my Potatoes are the best I have seen in F. Hoek.



Planet Jr. Horse Hoes.

are now fitted with a new all-steel wheel which has the advantage of a loose bush. It is also improved in such a way that it does not clog and users have been very enthusiastic upon its merits.

Wheel with Bush only 6/-
Short Arms only 5/-
Bush only 10d.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

For Vineyards & General use.



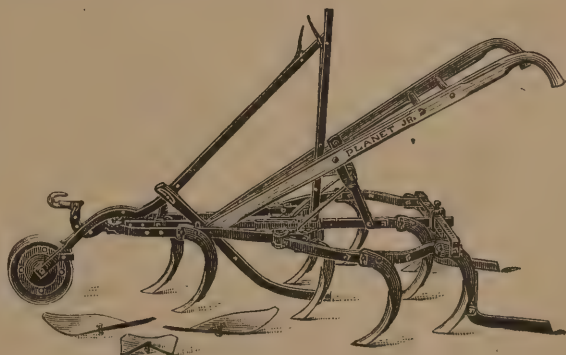
Prices :

			£	s.	d.	Packed Weights.
No. 8 (as in cut)	...	...	3	17	6	74 lbs
No. 9 (expanding lever only)	...	...	3	10	0	64 lbs
No. 4 (no levers)	...	...	3	5	0	57 lbs

Planet Jr. Nine-tooth Horse Hoe.

This tool is made by attaching two extra side bars to our No. 8 Horse Hoe (each carrying two teeth and a depth regulator), and a middle bar extension and truss expander. The tool leaves no open furrows next to the row.

Complete attachment, fitting any of our horse hoes. Price 40/-



Lighter attachment for adding two teeth only, 13/9
Price as fitted in cut, £5 17s. 6d. Weight (packed) 131 lbs

Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulveriser.



This tool has rapidly grown in favour with strawberry growers, market gardeners and farmers because the twelve chisel-shaped teeth do such thorough work, and because the tool is so convenient, durable and strong. The teeth and pulveriser leave the ground in the finest condition, and the operator can set the tool exactly to any depth desired making delicate work not only possible but very easy.

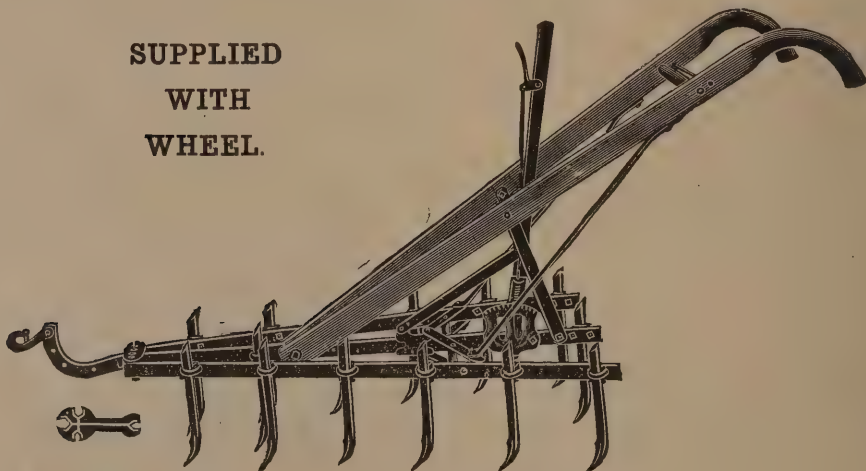
Improved braces enable one to change the handles in height to suit boy or man, and also **sidewise**. It is a great advantage to be able to move the handles to one side when cultivating blackberries, raspberries, vines, hops, etc., saving the hands, the clothes and the crops. **The expander works with ease, yet holds the tool thoroughly rigid.**

Complete (with Pulveriser), £3 15s. Without Pulveriser, £3
Weight, complete, 70 lbs.

The "KUDU" 14-Tooth Cultivators.

Specially suitable for deep and close cultivation, or for use when plants are to be thoroughly cultivated without hilling.

**SUPPLIED
WITH
WHEEL.**



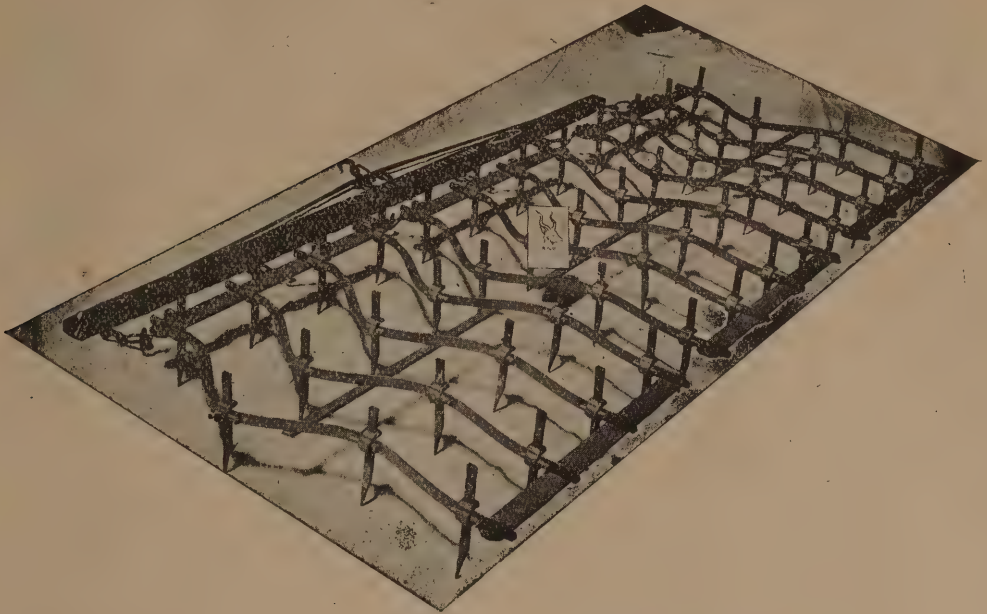
This cultivator is strong and serviceable. It has 14 teeth, which are "duck bill" shape, and reversible. Special clamps allow adjustment of the teeth up and down. Wheel is supplied free of extra charge.

No. T. 14.—14 Teeth. Weight 56 lbs. Price £1 17s. 6d.

The "KUDULAND" Harrow.

No Nuts to get lost.

No Thread to strip.



This steel harrow is of new and improved construction. The teeth are plain square pins of which a supply can be kept at hand to replace any that may wear out.

The fixing of the teeth is simple in the extreme. A hammer only is required to drive up the wedges which effectively tighten the teeth.

Covers 9 feet. Price £5 5s.

No. 16.—Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plough.



We offer these Single Wheel Hoes as the highest type of their class. They have an assortment of tools which adapt the implements to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable.

Nos. 16, 17, 17½ and 18 wheels and frames are alike, but the tools sold with each vary. Thus the No. 17 is not supplied with rakes, the No. 17½ has neither rakes nor plough; whilst the No. 18 has only two hoes and no other tools.

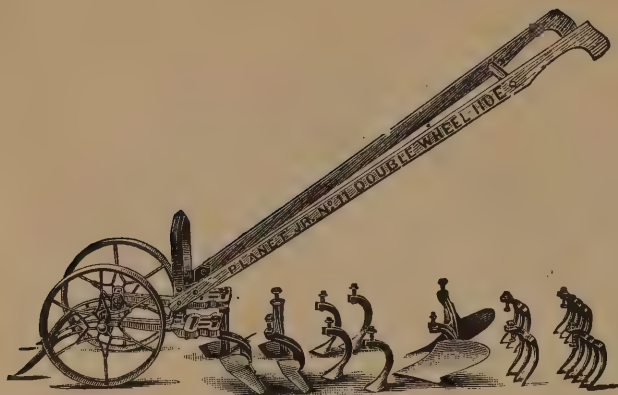
Prices :

No. 16	...	...	42/6
No. 17	...	...	38/6
No. 17½	...	...	30/-
No. 18	...	...	27/6

Packed Weight.

29 lbs
26 lbs.
22 lbs
20 lbs

No. 11.—Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.



The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the Onion and small Sugar Beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more, and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way, where rows are too close for horse work.

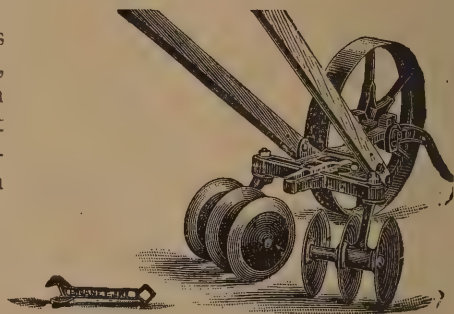
Nos. 11, 12 and 13 wheels and frames are alike, but the tools supplied with each vary. No. 11 has the attachments shown in the illustration. No. 12 has only one pair each of rakes and hoes, otherwise as illustration. No. 13 has 1 pair hoes and no other tools.

Prices :	£	s.	d.	Packed Weight
No. 11 ...	3	7	6	37 lbs
No. 12 ...	2	10	0	32 lbs
No. 13 ...	1	13	6	28 lbs

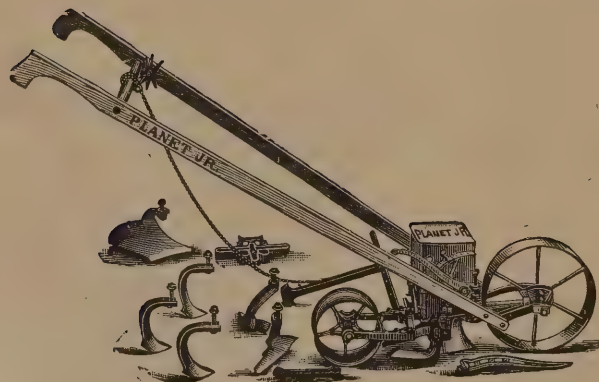
No. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Planet Jr. Single Wheel Disc Hoe.

This simple and comprehensive tool is identical with No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe, except that two sets of three Discs each take the place of the pair of Hoes and it has a leaf lifter. The Discs are adjustable for depth and to throw to or from the row as desired.

Price, as in cut, £2
Packed weight, 23 lbs.



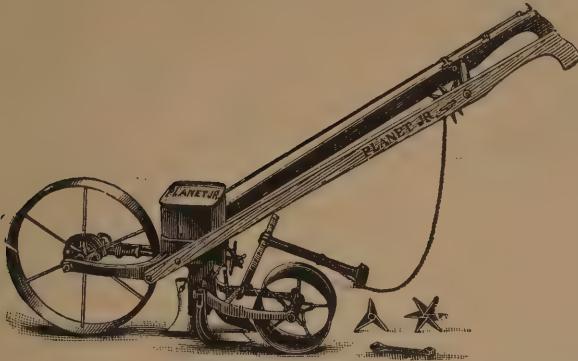
No. 4.—Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plough.



This tool combines in a single implement a Hilldropping Seeder, dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a Continuous Row Seeder, a Single Wheel Hoe, a Furrower, a Wheel Cultivator, and Garden Plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day by older methods.

Price, as shown, £4 10s. Packed Weight, 47 lbs.

No. 3 and No. 5 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeders.



The No. 3 Planet Jr. Seeder has the steel driving wheel, with heavy steel spokes, not "piano wire," is of proper height, with broad face, making the tool light and easy running, even with the hopper filled to the brim.

The Special Force Feed is admirable, working equally well whether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper.

When drawn backward the feed wheel is thrown out of gear.

When passing from field to field the cam and lever at "A" may be used to throw gears out of contact.

The Hill Dropping is simple and reliable, making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

Changes of distance between hills may be made in less than a minute, by substituting one gauge wheel for another.

From Hill to Drill—This change is made and reversed almost instantly.

The Index—The thickness of seed is regulated by an accurate index with brass screw indicator; it contains the names of the important seeds, and is carefully graduated, both for hills and drills. It is in plain view at the top of handle.

The Cut-off—The flow of seed is instantly stopped by pulling the cut-off, and started as quickly by reversing. Not a hill need be missed in starting, nor any seed wasted in stopping.

The Opening Plough is malleable and adjustable for depth and sows in a narrow line, making close wheel-hoe cultivation easy, thus saving nearly all hand work, as the weeds usually stand a little to one side or the other of the row and are easily exterminated, to the great surprise of the unaccustomed operator.

The Coverers are adjustable to throw more or less earth on the seed. The Roller is broad and hollow faced, leaving a convex surface over the seed which has the effect of letting the plants come through the ground more easily. The marker rod is steel and the drag bar makes a clear line and is adjustable from 6 to 20 inches. The marker is changed from side to side from between the handles. The handles are adjustable in height for man or boy.

No. 3. 15 inch steel driving wheel. Holds 3 qts. Weight, packed, 48 lbs. Price, £4

No. 5. 16½ inch steel driving wheel. Holds 5 qts. Weight, packed, 52 lbs. Price, £5 5s.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

The quality of your staple food—**Bread**—is of intense importance, whether on the Farm, in the Village, or the Town.

There are many reasons why **Starke's Country Households** and **Best Wheaten Meal** are superior for Home-Baking to any other grades of flour or meal.

Send for our Leaflet—**Hints on Home Baking**—it tells you all about these and gives **The Reason Why!**

The "NORCROSS" No. 55 5-Prong Cultivator-Hoe.



The "**Norcross**" 5-Prong Cultivator-Hoe is the product of years of experience in the exclusive manufacture of this special type of garden implement.

It is a fact that if the soil is cultivated in a proper manner weeds will have absolutely no chance to sprout. Also that the proper stirring of the soil prevents evaporation of the valuable soil moisture which feeds and gives life to growing plants.

"**Norcross**" Cultivator-Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand, the fingers of which work carefully around the delicate plants very closely without injuring them, stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose without a footprint upon it. The middle prong is often removed and rows straddled. No other type of garden tool embraces so many features. Price 5/- each.

The "NORCROSS" No. 11 Midget Weeder.

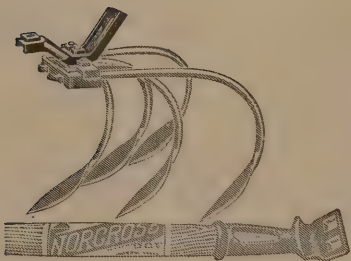
The "**Norcross**" Midget Weeder is constructed along the same lines as our Cultivator-Hoes. It has a 9-inch handle and is designed for use in flowers, small shrubbery, etc., or for cultivating any sort of vegetation where the use of a long handle tool would be less practical. Excellent in strawberries and all low-growing plants where tedious hand cultivation is required. Unlike the cheaply-made malleable weeders, it has 3/16-in. square spring steel prongs, bent cornerwise and attached to malleable head by two bolts and are detachable. Its weight is 12 ounces. Quality and finish same as Cultivator-Hoes. We guarantee this little Weeder to outclass anything of its kind on the market. Price 2/- each.



THE "NORCROSS" Universal Connection.

A Distinctive Feature.

The "**Norcross**" is the only Cultivator-Hoe having a detachable socket by means of which handle with socket may be disconnected and the Cultivator-Hoe used as a wheel plough attachment.



The Universal Connection will connect the tool to the standard types of wheel ploughs on the market.

The accompanying cut shows this connection bolted in place, the front extension designed to attach to ploughs having horizontal slots, such as the Planet Jr., etc., while the rear extension is for attaching to ploughs of vertical leg construction.

Price 9d each for the connecting part only.

The "Kudu"

Lucerne

Scythe

10/6

The "Kudu"

Cradle Scythe

19/6

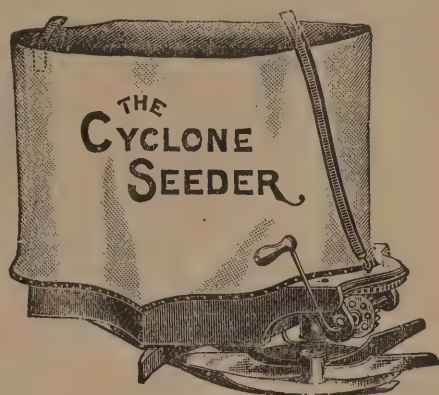
As used in the Western Grain
Districts of the Cape Province.



The Chicago Seeder

For Cereals and Small Seeds

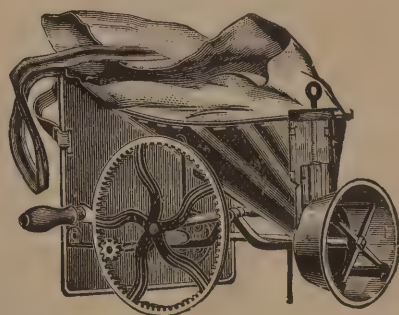
Price 8/6 each



The Cyclone Seeder

For Cereals and Small Seeds

Price 9/- each



Cahoon Broadcast Seeder

For sowing Cereals, Lucerne, Rape
and Similar Seeds

21/- each

The "FOUR OAKS" Knapsack Sprayer No. 101.

Weight 14 lbs. Capacity, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ Gallons.

The SIMPLEST and yet the BEST KNAPSACK SPRAYER ever produced.

A Child can work it.

The only Machine with Force behind the Spray.



The Container is made entirely of Copper, and the Pump of Brass.

Unlike other Machines, there are absolutely no parts to get out of order, and consequently the "Four Oaks" Knapsack will last 10 times as long as any other.

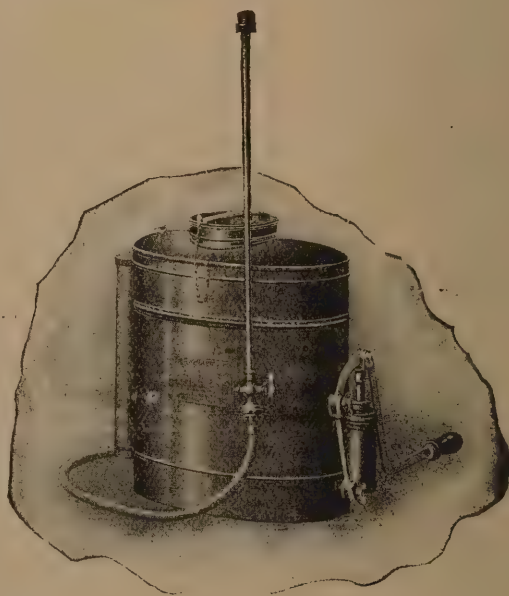
There are no Rubber Valves in the "Four Oaks" to perish, and all working parts are outside and easy to get at.

Either a very fine, medium, or coarse spray can be obtained, and thick fluids such as Bordeaux Mixture are effectively discharged.

A most important feature of this Machine is **the agitating or mixing of the fluids**. With every stroke of the Pump, a powerful jet is forced from the bottom of the Container, so that all mixtures are **evenly distributed**.

Price, complete with Single "Four Oaks" Patent Spraying Nozzle, also Single Swivel Spraying Nozzle and Short Brass Tube, with Stopcock, together with 3 feet length of India Rubber tube, as illustrated.

£3 15s. od.



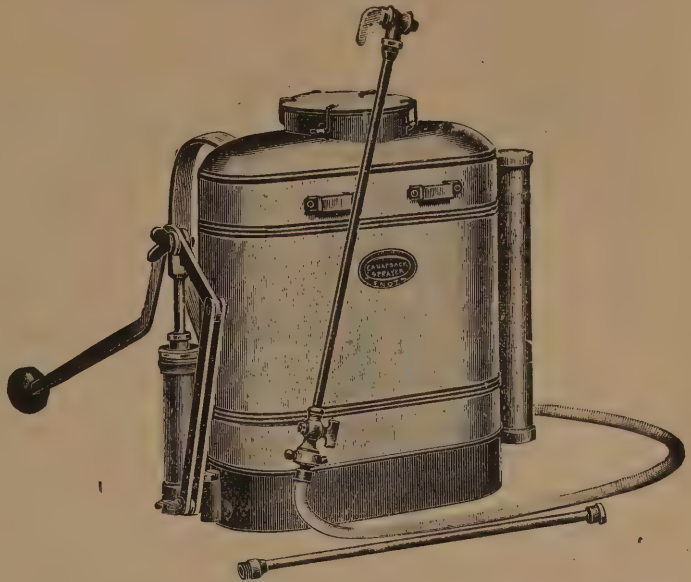
RAFFIA.

A soft fibrous material for tying young trees. Also used in budding and grafting. Per lb $1\frac{1}{3}$; 25 lbs at 1/- per lb.

The
“ENOTS”
 Canapsack
 Sprayer
 is
 a High-grade
 Sprayer

All wearing parts are
 outside

Price 65/- each
 complete as illustrated



“Black Hawk” Mealie Shellers.

The “Black Hawk” is a low-priced machine which lasts a long time and does its work well. It is all that a farmer requires for shelling mealies for home use. Its bearings are long and thoroughly chilled, and it is largely made up of malleable iron parts, rendering breakages unlikely. The machine is quite simple and easily adjusted, and its construction is such that it cannot choke or clog.

Weight, 15 lbs. Price 15/-

“Tennessee” Mealie Grinder.



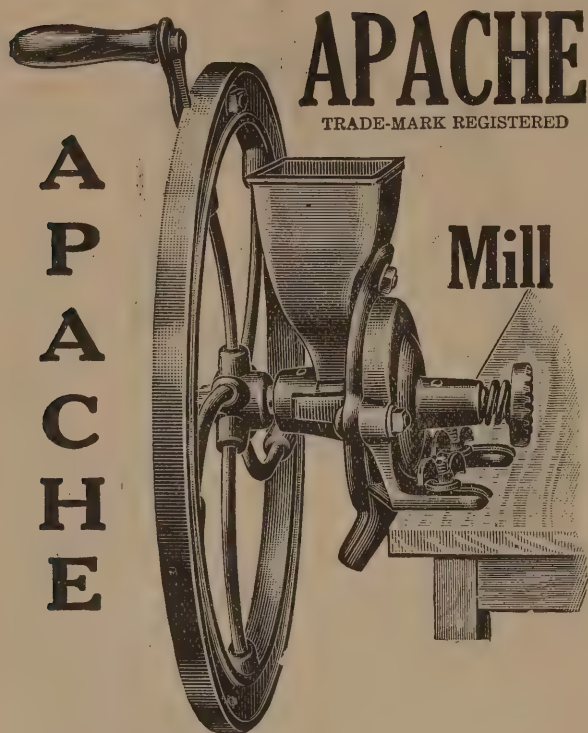
The “Tennessee” is a small but exceedingly useful Grinder. It can be adjusted so as to produce either coarse or fine meal, and can be readily fixed in almost any position by means of clamps. It should find a place on every farm where meal is regularly used.

Weight, 12 lbs. Price 17/6



Tree Pruner.

Sizes 5 ft. 6 ft.
 Prices 8/6 9/6
 Weights 2½ lbs. 3 lbs.
 Spare blades 1/6 each.



The "Apache" Mill will grind successfully all dry grains such as mealies, wheat, rye, rice, coffee, spices, etc. It grinds rapidly, and may be adjusted to turn out a fine or coarse sample. The Grinding Plates may be taken out, for cleaning or replacing, without difficulty, and the Handle on the Fly Wheel is adjustable for shorter or longer leverage as desired. The Fly Wheel is so constructed as to give the maximum of momentum with the minimum of weight.

The "Apache" Mill will save its cost in a very short time on any farm, or in any household where grain is ground.

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Grahamstown, Jan. 24th, 1917.

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5078. Price 4/6 each, post free.

Grape and Flower Secateurs.



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THE WOODSIDE BROODER.

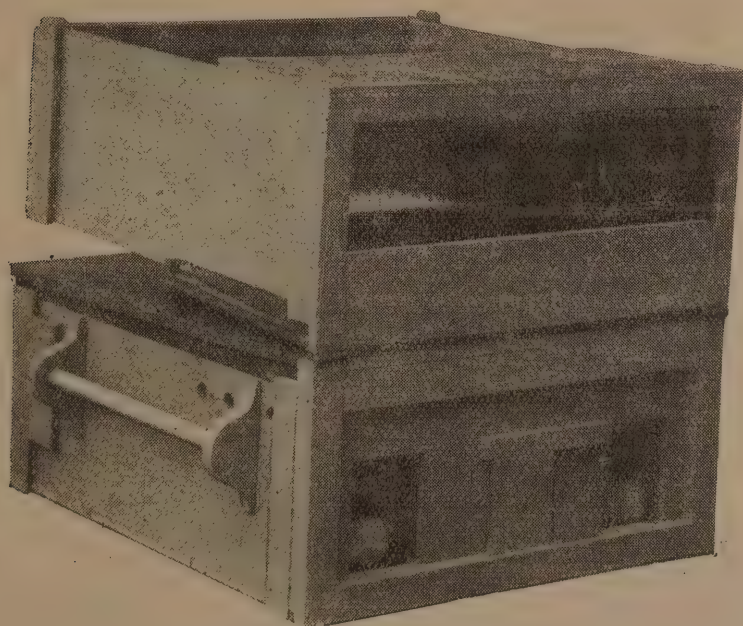


A Weather-Proof Chicken Raiser.

This illustration, though small, shows clearly the arrangement of the machine. The chicks have a comfortable little weaning box immediately adjoining the brooding chamber and to this they are confined for the first day or two of their existence lest they should stray too far from the source of heat. Later the open-air run comes into use and, later still, they may have free range and will return to the machine which they have by then adopted as their foster mother.

Simple directions for operating are furnished with every machine.

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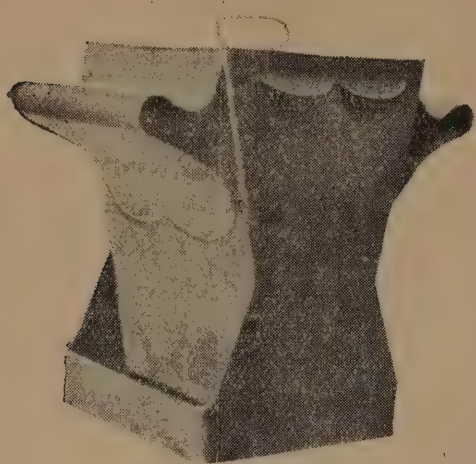
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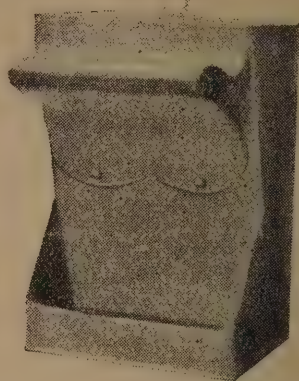
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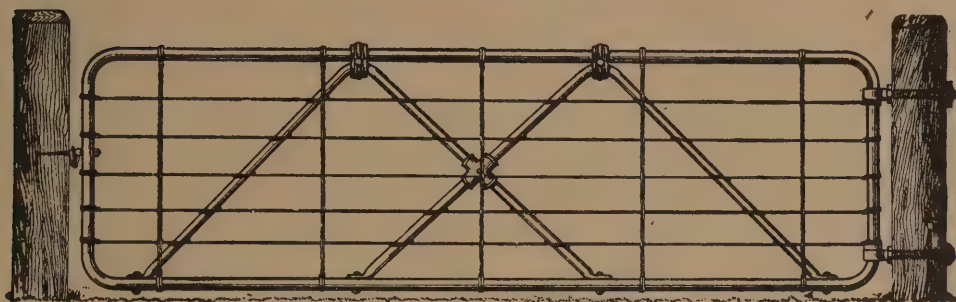
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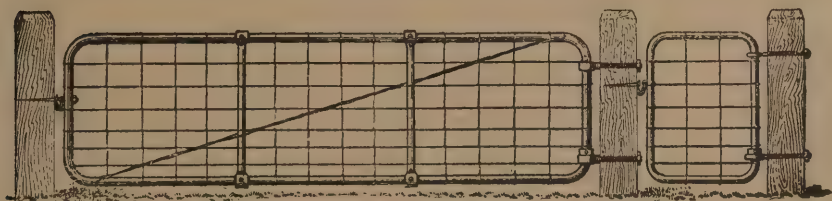
Premier No. 13



Prices (to fit openings)—3ft. 17/3; 4ft. 19/3; 5ft. 27/6; 6ft. 28/6; 8ft. 37/6; 9ft. 38/6; 10ft. 41/-; 12ft. 47/6; 14ft. 54/-; 15ft. 57/6; 16ft. 61/-. Posts extra. Free on rail.

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